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*John Brown*

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*Rev. James L. 1851.*



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INITIA LATINA,

OR THE

RUDIMENTS OF THE LATIN TONGUE.

ILLUSTRATED BY PROGRESSIVE EXERCISES.

BY

*Harrison*

CHARLES H. LYON,

ONE OF THE CLASSICAL INSTRUCTORS IN THE GRAMMAR-SCHOOL OF  
COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

ἔργου δὲ παντὸς ἢν τις ἀρχεται καλῶς,  
καὶ τὰς τελευτὰς εἰκὸς ἐσθ' οὕτως ἔχειν.  
*Soph. Fragm.*

NEW-YORK:

HARPER & BROTHERS—82 CLIFF-STREET.

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1834.



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TO  
CHARLES ANTHON, LL.D.

JAY-PROFESSOR OF LANGUAGES IN COLUMBIA COLLEGE,

AND

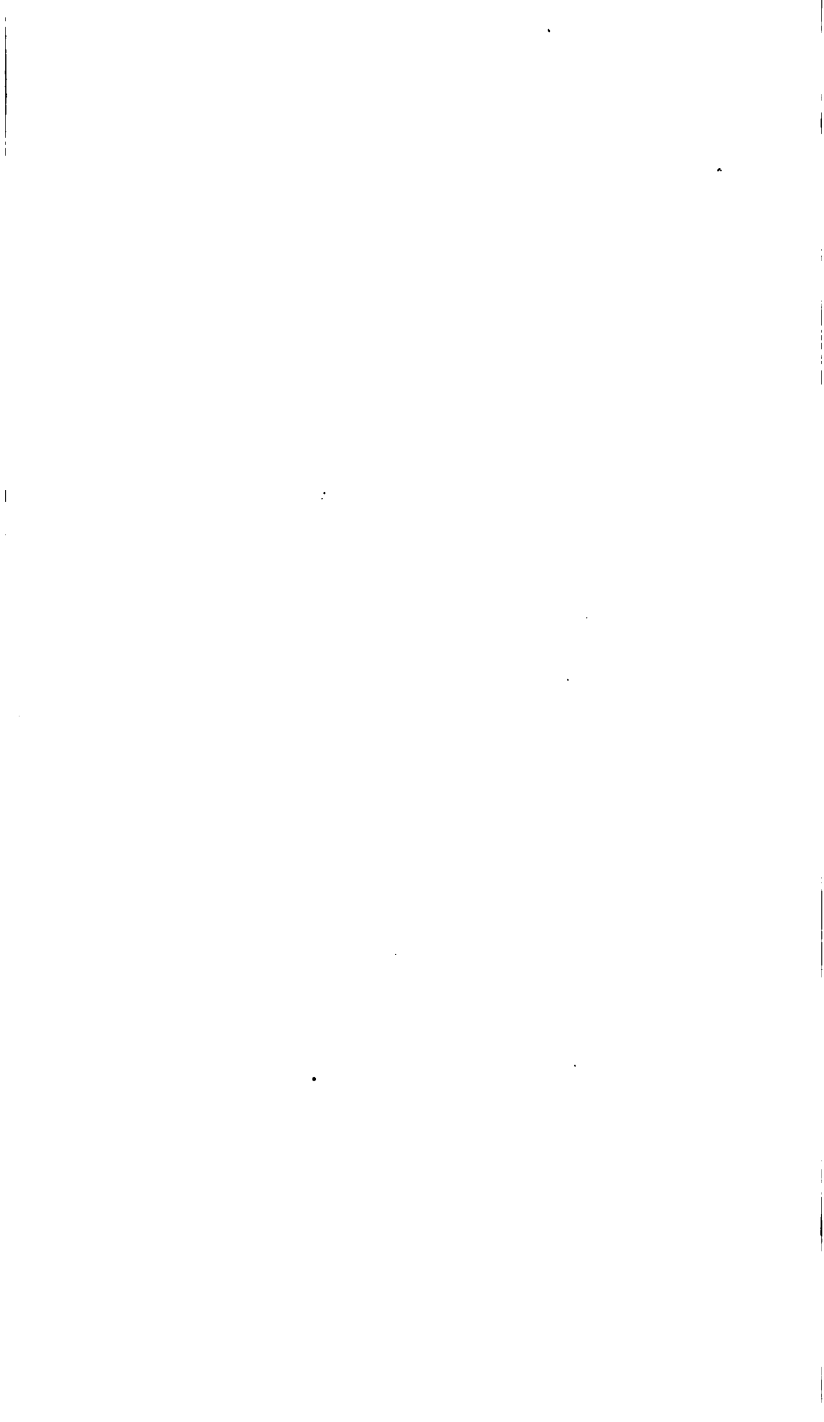
RECTOR OF THE GRAMMAR-SCHOOL,

THIS WORK

IS MOST RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED,

BY

THE AUTHOR.

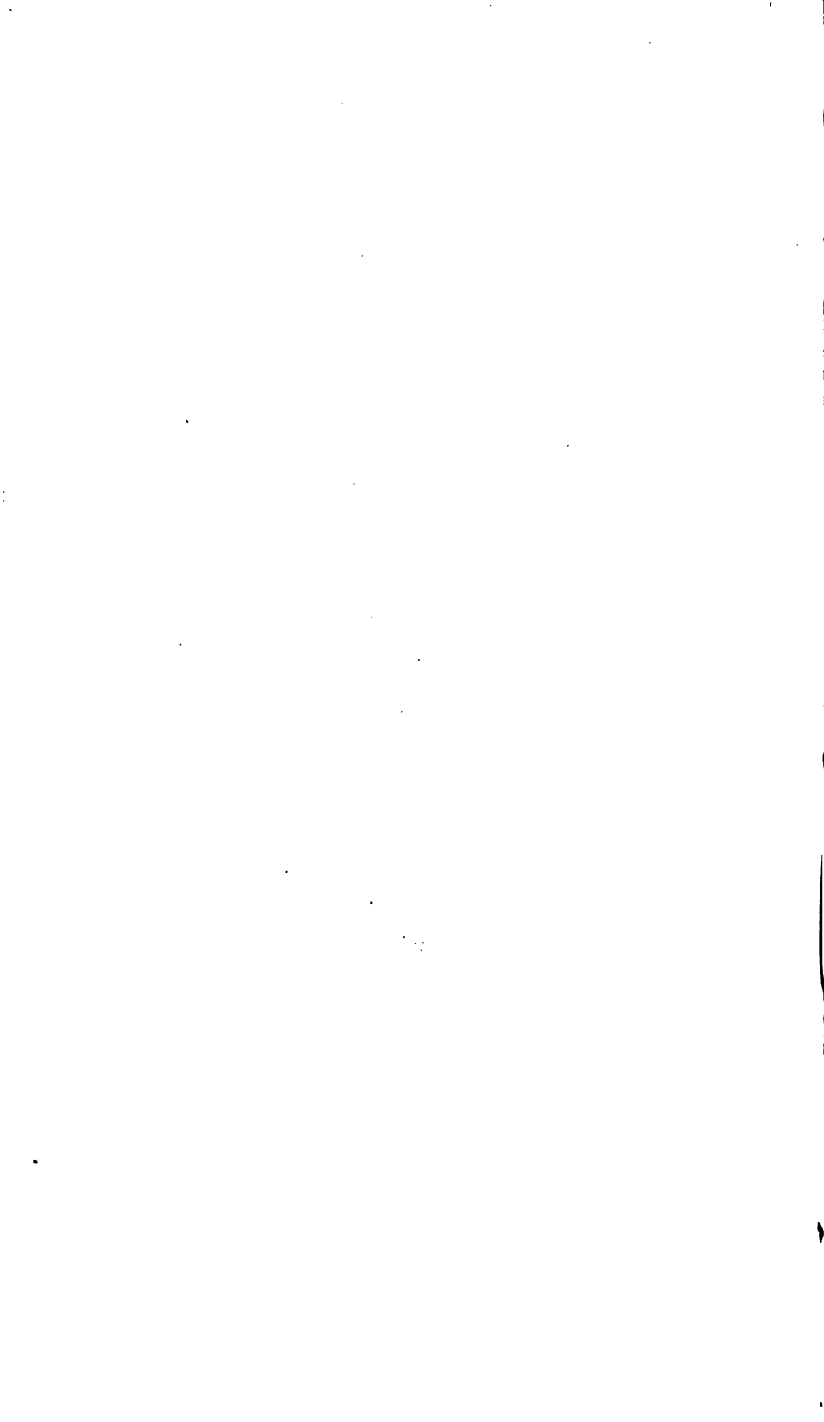


## P R E F A C E.

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My principal reason for undertaking the present work was the impossibility of finding a Latin Grammar adapted to the mode of instruction pursued in the department of the Grammar-School committed to my charge ; for the true end of an elementary Grammar is to give the beginner an insight into the mechanism of the language, and by being drilled in this he will insensibly acquire a sure knowledge of fundamental principles. With this view I have rejected whatever will not be immediately needed by the pupil, and have supplied progressive lessons to familiarize him with the inflections and mechanical structure of the language. Where I have departed from the usage of this country, as in applying significant names to the conjugations of the verbs, I owe it to the kind suggestion of Professor Anthon, and it needs no other sanction. The rules of Syntax have been adopted with but little change from those of Dr. Adam, which, though they might be generalized into a much smaller compass, are nevertheless best adapted to the capacities of young scholars in their present form. Should this work meet the approval of other instructors, and the wants of other pupils, I shall be gratified. If it should not, I shall still have no cause of regret, so long as the interest of those whom I instruct is promoted, and their progress in the language accelerated.

C. H. L.



## A

# L A T I N   G R A M M A R .

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## LETTERS.

THE letters are the same as in the English language, with the omission of *w*.

Six of them are vowels ; viz. *a, e, i, o, u, y* ; the rest are consonants.

Two vowels joined in one sound make a diphthong.

The diphthongs in Latin are eight ; viz. *ae, oe, ai, ei, oi, ui, ou, eu*.

Of the consonants, four are liquids ; viz. *l, m, n, r* ; the rest are mutes, with the exception of *s*, which is of a peculiar nature.

In combining letters into words, every vowel makes a syllable, unless it be in a diphthong ; thus the Latin word *miles* is pronounced *mī-les*.

This sign – placed over a vowel, shows it to be long ; this *˘* shows it to be short.

## PARTS OF SPEECH.

The parts of speech in Latin are nine ; viz.

NOUN, ADJECTIVE, PRONOUN, VERB, PARTICIPLE, declined ;

ADVERB, PREPOSITION, CONJUNCTION, INTERJECTION, undeclined.

## NOUN.

The noun is the name of any person, place, or thing. It has three Genders, and is varied by Cases and Numbers.

The genders are, *Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter*.

There are six cases, *Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Vocative, and Ablative*.

There are two numbers, *Singular and Plural*.

## DECLENSION OF THE NOUN.

The varying of the noun by cases and numbers, is called **DECLENSION**.

Nouns have *five* declensions, which are distinguished by the ending of the genitive singular, thus :

1	2	3	4	5
<i>ae,</i>	<i>i,</i>	<i>is,</i>	<i>us,</i>	<i>ei.</i>

## GENERAL RULES.

1. Nouns of the neuter gender have the nominative, accusative, and vocative alike in both numbers ; and these cases in the plural end always in *a*.

2. The dative and ablative plural end always alike.

3. The vocative, for the most part in the singular, and always in the plural, is like the nominative.

4. Proper names mostly want the plural.

## FIRST DECLENSION OF NOUNS.

Nouns of the first declension end in *a, e, as, es*.

Latin nouns end only in *a*, and are thus declined,

*Vi-ā, fem. a way.*

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
Nom.	<i>Vi-ā,</i>	<i>a way,</i>	Nom.	<i>Vi-æ,</i>	<i>ways,</i>
Gen.	<i>Vi-æ,</i>	<i>of a way,</i>	Gen.	<i>Vi-ārum,</i>	<i>of ways,</i>
Dat.	<i>Vi-æ,</i>	<i>to a way,</i>	Dat.	<i>Vi-īs,</i>	<i>to ways,</i>
Acc.	<i>Vi-am,</i>	<i>a way,</i>	Acc.	<i>Vi-ās,</i>	<i>ways,</i>
Voc.	<i>Vi-ā,</i>	<i>O way,</i>	Voc.	<i>Vi-æ,</i>	<i>O ways,</i>
Abl.	<i>Vi-ā,</i>	<i>by a way.</i>	Abl.	<i>Vi-īs,</i>	<i>by ways.</i>

In like manner decline,

<i>Aqua, water,</i>	<i>Lūna, the moon,</i>	<i>Sēmīta, a path,</i>
<i>Aura, a breeze,</i>	<i>Pētra, a rock,</i>	<i>Stōla, a robe,</i>
<i>Bellua, a beast,</i>	<i>Puella, a damsel,</i>	<i>Victōria, victory,</i>
<i>Cārīna, a keel,</i>	<i>Rōsa, a rose,</i>	<i>Vīta, life.</i>
<i>Cūra, care,</i>		

*Note.*—The following nouns have *abus* in the dative and ablative plural, to distinguish them in these cases from masculines in *us*, of the second declension.

*Animā, the soul,*  
*Asīna, a she ass,*  
*Dea, a goddess,*

*Equa, a mare,*  
*Famūla, a maid-servant,*  
*Filia, a daughter,*

Domina, <i>a mistress,</i>	Nāta, <i>a daughter,</i>
Liberta, <i>a freed woman,</i>	Serva, <i>a female slave,</i>
Mūla, <i>a she mule,</i>	Sōcia, <i>a female companion.</i>

*Note.*—*Ambo* and *Duo* have likewise *abus* in their dative and ablative fem.

Nouns in *as*, *es*, and *e*, of the first declension, are Greek.

Nouns in *as* and *es* are masculine ; those in *e* are feminine.

Nouns in *as* are declined like *via*, only they have *am* or *an* in the accusative ; as, *tiāras*, a turban ; acc. *tiāram*, or *an*.

Nouns in *es* and *e* are thus declined :

**Anchises, *Anchises*, the name of a man.**

*Singular.*

N. Anchis-es,	A. Anchis-en,
G. Anchis-æ,	V. Anchis-e, or ā,
D. Anchis-æ,	A. Anchis-e, or ā.

**Pēnēlōpe, *Penelope*, the name of a woman.**

*Singular.*

N. Pēnēlōp-e,	A. Penelōp-en,
G. Penelōp-es,	V. Penelōp-e,
D. Penelōp-e,	A. Penelōp-e.

## SECOND DECLENSION OF NOUNS.

Nouns of the second declension end in *er*, *ir*, *ur*, *us*, *um*, *os*, *on*.

*Os* and *on* are Greek terminations.

Nouns in *um* and *on* are neuter ; the rest are masculine.

**Puēr, masc. *a boy*.**

*Singular.*

*Plural.*

N. Puēr,	<i>a boy,</i>	N. Puēr-ī,	<i>boys,</i>
G. Puēr-ī,	<i>of a boy,</i>	G. Puēr-ōrum,	<i>of boys,</i>
D. Puēr-ō,	<i>to a boy,</i>	D. Puēr-īs,	<i>to boys,</i>
A. Puēr-um,	<i>a boy,</i>	A. Puēr-ōs,	<i>boys,</i>
V. Puēr,	<i>O boy,</i>	V. Puēr-ī,	<i>O boys,</i>
A. Puēr-ō,	<i>by a boy.</i>	A. Puēr-īs.	<i>by boys.</i>

In like manner decline,

**Furcifer, *a villain*,**

**Sōcer, *a father-in-law*,**



Gēner, *a son-in-law*,                      Vesper, *the evening*.  
But most nouns in *er* lose the *e* in the genitive ; as,

Lībēr, masc. *a book*.

*Singular.*

N. Līb-ēr,	<i>a book,</i>
G. Līb-rī,	<i>of a book,</i>
D. Līb-rō,	<i>to a book,</i>
A. Līb-rum,	<i>a book,</i>
V. Līb-ēr,	<i>O book,</i>
A. Līb-rō,	<i>by a book.</i>

*Plural.*

N. Līb-rī,	<i>books,</i>
G. Līb-rōrum,	<i>of books,</i>
D. Līb-ris,	<i>to books,</i>
A. Līb-rōs,	<i>books,</i>
V. Līb-rī,	<i>O books,</i>
A. Līb-ris,	<i>by books.</i>

In like manner decline,

Aper, *a wild boar*,  
Arbiter, *a judge*,

Māgister, *a master*,  
Mīnister, *a servant*.

Dōmīn-ūs, masc. *a lord*.

*Singular.*

N. Dōmīn-ūs,	<i>a lord,</i>
G. Domīn-ī,	<i>of a lord,</i>
D. Domīn-ō,	<i>to a lord,</i>
A. Domīn-um,	<i>a lord,</i>
V. Domīn-ē,	<i>O lord,</i>
A. Domīn-ō,	<i>by a lord.</i>

*Plural.*

N. Domīn-ī,	<i>lords,</i>
G. Domīn-ōrum,	<i>of lords,</i>
D. Domīn-is,	<i>to lords,</i>
A. Domīn-ōs,	<i>lords,</i>
V. Domīn-ī,	<i>O lords,</i>
A. Domīn-is,	<i>by lords.</i>

In like manner decline,

Agnus, *a lamb*,  
Cygnus, *a swan*,  
Equus, *a horse*,

Lēgātus, *an ambassador*,  
Servus, *a slave*,  
Tyrannus, *a tyrant*.

*Note.*—Proper names in *ius* lose *us* in the voc. (ie being contracted into *i*) as *Hōrātius*, *Hōrati*. *Filius*, a son, also has *fili*; *gēnius*, one's guardian angel, *gēni*; and *deus*, a god, has *deus* in the voc., and in the plural more frequently *dii* and *dīs*, than *dei* and *deis*. *Meus*, my, an adjective pronoun, has *mi*, and sometimes *meus*, in the vocative.

Regn-um, neut. *a kingdom*.

*Singular.*

N. Regn-um,	<i>a kingdom,</i>
G. Regn-ī,	<i>of a kingdom,</i>
D. Regn-ō,	<i>to a kingdom,</i>
A. Regn-um,	<i>a kingdom,</i>
V. Regn-um,	<i>O kingdom,</i>
A. Regn-ō,	<i>by a kingdom,</i>

*Plural.*

N. Regn-ā,	<i>kingdoms,</i>
G. Regn-ōrum,	<i>of kingdoms,</i>
D. Regn-is,	<i>to kingdoms,</i>
A. Regn-ā,	<i>kingdoms,</i>
V. Regn-ā,	<i>O kingdoms,</i>
A. Regn-is,	<i>by kingdoms.</i>

In like manner decline,

Antrum, <i>a cave.</i>	Dōnum, <i>a gift.</i>
Bellum, <i>war.</i>	Filum, <i>a thread.</i>
Inceptum, <i>an enterprise.</i>	Pōmum, <i>an apple.</i>
Nēgōtium, <i>a thing.</i>	Sōlium, <i>a throne.</i>
Oppidum, <i>a town.</i>	Templum, <i>a temple.</i>

## ADJECTIVE.

The adjective denotes the quality of an object.

Adjectives have *two* declensions; the *First and Second*, and the *Third*.

Adjectives of the first and second declension follow the terminations of the first and second declensions of nouns.

Those of the third declension follow the terminations of the third declension of nouns.

### FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVES.

The adjectives of this declension are of *three* terminations.

They have their masculine in *us* or *er* (which last was originally *erus*), their feminine in *a*, and their neuter in *um*.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
	Bōn-ūs,	ā,	um, <i>good.</i>
<i>Singular.</i>			
N. Bōn-ūs,	ā,	um,	
G. Bōn-ī,	æ,	ī,	
D. Bōn-ō	æ,	ō,	
A. Bōn-um,	am,	um,	
V. Bōn-ē,	ā,	um,	
A. Bōn-ō,	ā,	ō.	
<i>Plural.</i>			
N. Bōn-ī,	æ,	ā,	
G. Bōn-ōrum,	ārum,	ōrum,	
D. Bōn-is,	is,	is,	
A. Bōn-ōs,	ās,	ā,	
V. Bōn-ī,	æ,	ā,	
A. Bōn-is,	is,	is.	

In like manner decline,

Albus, <i>white.</i>	Dūrus, <i>hard.</i>
Altus, <i>high.</i>	Egrēgius, <i>remarkable.</i>
Arduus, <i>lofty.</i>	Exiguus, <i>small.</i>
Barbārus, <i>barbarous.</i>	Formōsus, <i>beautiful.</i>
Clārus, <i>illustrious.</i>	Horridus, <i>horrid.</i>
Dirus, <i>dire.</i>	Ignāvus, <i>idle.</i>

Incertus, *uncertain*.  
 Industrius, *industrious*.  
 Limpidus, *clear*.  
 Longus, *long*.  
 Magnus, *great*.  
 Mātūrus, *ripe*.  
 Sērēnus, *serene*.  
 Tācītus, *silent*.  
 Vāgus, *wandering*.

Pallidus, *pale*.  
 Parvus, *small*.  
 Quiētus, *quiet*.  
 Sævus, *cruel*.  
 Sanctus, *sacred*.  
 Sēdūlus, *careful*.  
 Vālīdus, *strong*.  
 Vērus, *true*.

Masc.			Fem.		Neut.	
Tĕn-ĕr,			ĕrĕ,		ĕrum, <i>tender.</i>	
<i>Singular.</i>				<i>Plural.</i>		
N.	Tĕn-ĕr,	ĕrĕ,	ĕrum,	N.	Tĕn-ĕrĭ,	ĕrĕ, ĕrĕ,
G.	Ten-ĕrĭ,	ĕrĕ,	ĕrĭ,	G.	Ten-ĕrĕrum,	ĕrĕrum,
D.	Ten-ĕrĕ,	ĕrĕ,	ĕrĕ,			
A.	Ten-ĕrum,	ĕram,	ĕrum,	D.	Ten-ĕris,	ĕris, ĕris,
V.	Ten-ĕr,	ĕrĕ,	ĕrum,	A.	Ten-ĕrĕs,	ĕrĕs, ĕrĕ,
A.	Ten-ĕrĕ,	ĕrĕ,	ĕrĕ.	V.	Ten-ĕrĭ,	ĕrĕ,
				A.	Ten-ĕris,	ĕris, ĕris.

In like manner decline,

Asper, *rough*.  
 Lācer, *torn*.  
 Lānīger, *wool-bearing*.

Miser, *wretched*.  
 Prosper, *prosperous*.

But most adjectives in *er* drop the *e*; as,

Masc.			Fem.		Neut.	
Nīg-ēr,			rā,		rum, <i>black</i> .	
<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>			
N.	Nīg-ēr,	rā,	rum,	N.	Nīg-rī,	ræ, rā,
G.	Nīg-rī,	ræ,	rī,	G.	Nīg-rōrum,	rārum, rōrum,
D.	Nīg-rō,	ræ,	rō,	D.	Nīg-rīs,	rīs, rīs,
A.	Nīg-rum,	ram,	rum,	A.	Nīg-rōs,	rās, rā,
V.	Nīg-ēr,	rā,	rum,	V.	Nīg-rī,	ræ, rā,
A.	Nīg-rō,	rā,	rō.	A.	Nīg-rīs,	rīs, rīs.

In like manner decline,

Ater, *black*.  
 Pulcher, *fair*.

Rūber, *red*.  
 Sācer, *sacred*.

## LESSON ON THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS.

## RULE.

The adjective agrees with its noun in gender, number, and case.

## FIRST DECLENSION.

Limpida aqua.	Pallida luna.
Tacita aura.	Dura petra.
Magna bellua.	Formosa puella.
Longa carina.	Rubra rosa.
Atra cura.	Aspera semita.
Sacra dea.	Lacera stola.
Industria famula.	Egregia victoria.
Formosa filia.	Incerta vita.
Longa via.	Albus tiaras.

## SECOND DECLENSION.

Ignavus puer.	Laniger agnus.
Vagus furcifer.	Pulcher servus.
Serenus vesper.	Sacer legatus.
Industrii pueri.	Miseri servi.
Validus aper.	Magnus deus.
Verus arbiter.	Exiguum antrum.
Sedulus minister.	Horridum bellum.
Sævus magister.	Egregium donum.
Miser filius.	Clarum oppidum.
Albus cygnus.	Altum solium.
Prosper dominus.	Arduum inceptum.
Parvus equus.	Magnum negotium.
Durus tyrannus.	Maturum pomum.
Ignavi ministri.	Pulchra dona.

## THIRD DECLENSION OF NOUNS.

Sermo, masc. *a speech.*

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. Sermo, <i>a speech,</i>	N. Sermō-nēs, <i>speeches,</i>
G. Sermō-nīs, <i>of a speech,</i>	G. Sermō-num, <i>of speeches,</i>
D. Sermō-nī, <i>to a speech,</i>	D. Sermō-nībūs, <i>to speeches,</i>
A. Sermō-nem, <i>a speech,</i>	A. Sermō-nēs, <i>speeches,</i>
V. Sermo, <i>O speech,</i>	V. Sermō-nēs, <i>O speeches,</i>
A. Sermō-nē, <i>by a speech.</i>	A. Sermō-nībūs, <i>by speeches.</i>

## In like manner decline,

Concio, f. *an assembly.*Lātro, m. *a robber.*Histrio, m. *a player.*Pāvo, m. *a peacock.*Nūbēs, fem. *a cloud.**Singular.*

N. Nūb-ēs,	<i>a cloud,</i>
G. Nūb-īs,	<i>of a cloud,</i>
D. Nūb-ī,	<i>to a cloud,</i>
A. Nūb-em,	<i>a cloud,</i>
V. Nūb-ēs,	<i>O cloud,</i>
A. Nūb-ē,	<i>by a cloud.</i>

*Plural.*

N. Nūb-ēs,	<i>clouds,</i>
G. Nūb-ium,	<i>of clouds,</i>
D. Nūb-ībūs,	<i>to clouds,</i>
A. Nūb-ēs,	<i>clouds.</i>
V. Nūb-ēs,	<i>O clouds,</i>
A. Nūb-ībūs,	<i>by clouds.</i>

## In like manner decline,

Cautes, f. *a cliff.*Sēpes, f. *a hedge.*Rūpes, f. *a rock.*Lāpis, masc. *a stone.**Singular.*

N. Lāp-īs,	<i>a stone,</i>
G. Lāp-idīs,	<i>of a stone,</i>
D. Lāp-idī,	<i>to a stone,</i>
A. Lāp-idem,	<i>a stone,</i>
V. Lāp-īs,	<i>O stone,</i>
A. Lāp-idē,	<i>by a stone.</i>

*Plural.*

N. Lāp-idēs,	<i>stones,</i>
G. Lāp-idum,	<i>of stones,</i>
D. Lāp-idībūs,	<i>to stones,</i>
A. Lāp-idēs,	<i>stones,</i>
V. Lāp-idēs,	<i>O stones,</i>
A. Lāp-idībūs,	<i>by stones.</i>

## In like manner decline,

Cassis, f. *a helmet.*Pyrāmis, f. *a pyramid.*Iris, f. *the rainbow.*Cāpūt, neut. *the head.**Singular.*

N Cāp-ūt,	<i>a head,</i>
G. Cāp-ūtīs.	<i>of a head,</i>
D. Cāp-ūtī,	<i>to a head,</i>
A. Cāp-ūt,	<i>a head,</i>
V. Cāp-ūt,	<i>O head,</i>
A. Cāp-ūtē,	<i>by a head.</i>

*Plural.*

N. Cāp-ītā,	<i>heads,</i>
G. Cāp-ītum,	<i>of heads,</i>
D. Cāp-ītībūs,	<i>to heads,</i>
A. Cāp-ītā,	<i>heads,</i>
V. Cāp-ītā,	<i>O heads,</i>
A. Cāp-ītībūs,	<i>by heads.</i>

Rētē, neut. *a net.**Singular.*

N. Rēt-ē,	<i>a net,</i>
G. Rēt-īs,	<i>of a net,</i>
D. Rēt-ī,	<i>to a net,</i>
A. Rēt-ē,	<i>a net,</i>
V. Rēt-ē,	<i>O net,</i>
A. Rēt-ī,	<i>by a net.</i>

*Plural.*

N. Rēt-iā,	<i>nets,</i>
G. Rēt-ium,	<i>of nets,</i>
D. Rēt-ībūs,	<i>to nets,</i>
A. Rēt-iā,	<i>nets,</i>
V. Rēt-iā,	<i>O nets,</i>
A. Rēt-ībūs,	<i>by nets.</i>

In like manner decline,

Ancīle, n. *a shield.* Cūbīle, n. *a couch.*Conclāve, n. *a room.* Sēdīle, n. *a seat.*Itēr, neut. *a journey.**Singular.*

N. It-ēr,	<i>a journey,</i>
G. It-īnērīs,	<i>of a journey,</i>
D. It-īnērī,	<i>to a journey,</i>
A. It-ēr,	<i>a journey,</i>
V. It-ēr,	<i>O journey,</i>
A. It-īnērē,	<i>by a journey.</i>

*Plural.*

N. It-īnērā,	<i>journeys,</i>
G. It-īnērum,	<i>of journeys,</i>
D. It-īnērībūs,	<i>to journeys,</i>
A. It-īnērā,	<i>journeys,</i>
V. It-īnērā,	<i>O journeys,</i>
A. It-īnērībūs,	<i>by journeys.</i>

Tempūs, neut. *time.**Singular.*

N. Temp-ūs,	<i>time,</i>
G. Temp-ōrīs,	<i>of time,</i>
D. Temp-ōrī,	<i>to time,</i>
A. Temp-ūs,	<i>time,</i>
V. Temp-ūs,	<i>O time,</i>
A. Temp-ōrē,	<i>by time.</i>

*Plural.*

N. Temp-ōrā,	<i>times,</i>
G. Temp-ōrum,	<i>of times,</i>
D. Temp-ōrībūs,	<i>to times,</i>
A. Temp-ōrā,	<i>times,</i>
V. Temp-ōrā,	<i>O times,</i>
A. Temp-ōrībūs,	<i>by times.</i>

In like manner decline,

Corpus, n. *a body.* Nēmūs, n. *a grove.*Dēcus, n. *honour.* Pectus, n. *the breast.*Dens, masc. *a tooth.**Singular.*

N. Dens,	<i>a tooth,</i>
G. Dent-īs,	<i>of a tooth,</i>
D. Dent-ī,	<i>to a tooth,</i>
A. Dent-em,	<i>a tooth,</i>
V. Dens,	<i>O tooth,</i>
A. Dent-ē,	<i>by a tooth.</i>

*Plural.*

N. Dent-ēs,	<i>teeth,</i>
G. Dent-ium,	<i>of teeth,</i>
D. Dent-ībūs,	<i>to teeth,</i>
A. Dent-ēs,	<i>teeth,</i>
V. Dent-ēs,	<i>O teeth,</i>
A. Dent-ībūs,	<i>by teeth.</i>

In like manner decline,

Gens. f. *a nation*.

Serpens, c. g. *a serpent*.

Pärens, c. g. *a parent*.

#### EXCEPTIONS IN DECLENSION.

**ACCUSATIVE SINGULAR.** Some nouns have *im* in the accusative singular; and several in *is* have either *em* or *im*; as, *navis*, acc. *navem*, or *navim*.

**ABLATIVE SINGULAR.** Nouns which have *im* or *in* in the accusative have *i* in the ablative; those which have *em* or *im* in the accusative, have their ablative in *e* or *i*; also neuters in *e*, *al*, and, *ar*, have *i* in the ablative.

#### NOMINATIVE PLURAL.

The nominative plural ends in *es*, when the noun is either masculine or feminine; as *sermōnes*, *rupes*.

Neuters, which have *e* in the ablative singular, have *a* in the nominative plural; but those which have *i* in the ablative make *ia*; as, *sedilia*, *calcāria*.

#### GENITIVE PLURAL.

Nouns which have *i* only in the ablative singular, or either *e* or *i*, make the genitive plural in *ium*.

Monosyllables in *as* have *ium*; but polysyllables have rather *um*.

Nouns in *es* and *is*, which do not increase in the genitive, have also *ium*. So likewise nouns ending in two consonants.

#### THIRD DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVES.

The adjectives of this declension are of *one* or *two* terminations.\*

\* The following adjectives belong to this declension, though they have three terminations.

*Acer*, sharp.

*Alacer*, cheerful.

*Campester*, belonging to a plain.

*Celeber*, famous.

*Celer*, swift.

*Equester*, belonging to a horse.

*Paluster*, marshy.

*Pedester*, on foot.

*Saluber*, wholesome.

*Sylvester*, woody.

*Volucer*, swift.

Those of one termination have one form for the masculine, feminine, and neuter. Those of two terminations have a different form for the neuter.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
	Fēl-ix,	ix,	ix, <i>happy</i> .
	<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
N.	Fēl-ix,	ix,	N. Fel-icēs, icēs, iciā,
G.	Fel-icīs,	icīs,	G. Fel-icium, icium, icium,
D.	Fel-icī,	icī,	D. Fel-icībūs, icībūs, icībūs,
A.	Fel-icem,	icem,	A. Fel-icēs, icēs, iciā,
V.	Fēl-ix,	ix,	V. Fel-icēs, icēs, iciā,
A.	Fel-icē, or icī, &c.		A. Fel-icībūs, icībūs, icībūs.

In like manner decline,

Audax,-ācis, *bold*.

Sagax,-ācis, *sagacious*.

Cāpax,-ācis, *capacious*.

Supplex,-icis, *suppliant*.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
	Prūd-ens,	ens,	ens, <i>prudent</i> .
	<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
N.	Prūd-ens,	ens,	N. Prud-entēs, entēs, entiā,
G.	Prud-entīs,	entīs,	G. Prud-entium, entium,
D.	Prud-entī,	entī,	entium,
A.	Prud-entem,	entem,	D. Prud-entībūs, entībūs,
V.	Prūd-ens,	ens,	entībūs,
A.	Prud-entē, or entī, &c.		A. Prud-entēs, entēs, entiā,
			V. Prud-entēs, entēs, entiā,
			A. Prud-entībūs, entībūs,
			entībūs.

In like manner decline,

Elēgans,-antis, *handsome*.

Sāpiens, *wise*.

Frēquens, *crowded*.

Silens, *silent*.

Ingens, *huge*.



	Masc. Lēn-is,	Fem. is,	Neut. e, mild.
<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>
N. Lēn-is,	is,	ē,	N. Lēn-ēs, ēs, iā,
G. Lēn-is,	ia,	is,	G. Lēn-ium, ium, ium,
D. Lēn-i,	i,	i,	D. Lēn-ibūs, ibūs, ibūs,
A. Lēn-em,	em,	ē,	A. Lēn-ēs, ēs, iā,
V. Lēn-is,	ia,	ē,	V. Lēn-ēs, ēs, iā,
A. Lēn-i,	i,	i,	A. Lēn-ibūs, ibūs, ibūs.

In like manner decline,

Amābīlis, *lovely*.

Brēvis, *short*.

Crūdēlis, *cruel*.

Coelestis, *celestial*.

Cōmis, *affable*.

Dēformis, *ugly*.

Dōcīlis, *teachable*.

Dulcis, *sweet*.

Fācīlis, *easy*.

Fortis, *brave*.

Frāgīlis, *brittle*.

Grandis, *great*.

Grāvis, *heavy*.

Imbellis, *unwarlike*.

Immānis, *vast*.

Incōlūmis, *safe*.

Insignis, *beautiful*.

Lēthālis, *deadly*.

Lēvis, *light*.

Libērālis, *liberal*.

Mītis, *meek*.

Mortālis, *mortal*.

Rēgālis, *kingly*.

Servīlis, *servile*.

Sublīmis, *lofty*.

Terrestris, *earthly*.

Tristis, *sad*.

Vīrīdis, *green*.

	Masc. Acēr, or acrīs,	Fem. acrīs,	Neut. ācrē, sharp.
<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>
N. A-cēr or-crīs,	crīs, crē,	N. A-crēs,	crēs, criā,
G. A-crīs,	crīs, crīs,	G. A-crium,	crium, crium,
D. A-crī,	crī, crī,	D. A-cribūs,	cribūs, cribūs,
A. A-crem,	crem, crē,	A. A-crēs,	crēs, criā,
V. A-cēr or-crīs,	crīs, crē,	V. A-crēs,	crēs, criā,
A. A-crī,	crī, crī.	A. A-cribūs,	cribūs, cribūs.

In like manner decline, *ālācer* or *ālācris*, *cēlēr* or *cēlēris*, and the other adjectives included in the note on page 16.

#### RULES.

1. Adjectives of the third declension have *e* or *i* in the

ablative singular ; but if the neuter be in *e*, the ablative has *i* only.

2. The genitive plural ends in *ium*, and the neuter of the nominative, accusative, and vocative in *ia* ; except comparatives which have *um* and *a*.

### LESSON ON THE THIRD DECLENSION.

Audax latro.	Capax conclave.
Celeber histrio.	Dulce cubile.
Frequens concio.	Incolume sedile.
Comis sermo.	Grande ancile.
Immanis rupes.	Forte pectus.
Viridis sepes.	Mortale corpus.
Sublimis cautes.	Regale decus.
Grandis nubes.	Silens nemus.
Levis cassis.	Deformis dens.
Gravis lapis.	Imbellis gens.
Ingens pyramis.	Mitis parens.
Cœlestis iris.	Lethalis serpens.

### FOURTH DECLENSION OF NOUNS.

Nouns of the fourth declension end in *us* and *u*.

Nouns in *us* are masculine ; those in *u* are neuter, and indeclinable in the singular.

*Currus*, masc. *a chariot*.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
N. Cur-rūs,	<i>a chariot,</i>	N. Cur-rūs,	<i>chariots,</i>
G. Cur-rūs,	<i>of a chariot,</i>	G. Cur-rūum,	<i>of chariots,</i>
D. Cur-rūi,	<i>to a chariot,</i>	D. Cur-rībūs,	<i>to chariots,</i>
A. Cur-rum,	<i>a chariot,</i>	A. Cur-rūs,	<i>chariots,</i>
V. Cur-rūs,	<i>O chariot,</i>	V. Cur-rūs,	<i>O chariots,</i>
A. Cur-rū,	<i>by a chariot.</i>	A. Cur-rībūs,	<i>by chariots.</i>

In like manner decline,

Fructus, <i>fruit.</i>	Mētus, <i>fear.</i>
Grādus, <i>a step.</i>	Nūtus, <i>a nod.</i>
Lācus, <i>a lake.</i>	Vultus, <i>the countenance.</i>
Luctus, <i>grief.</i>	

Cornū, neut. *a horn.*

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
N. Cor-nū,	<i>a horn,</i>	N. Cor-nuā,	<i>horns,</i>
G. Cor-nu,	<i>of a horn,</i>	G. Cor-nuum,	<i>of horns,</i>
D. Cor-nu,	<i>to a horn,</i>	D. Cor-nībūs,	<i>to horns,</i>
A. Cor-nu,	<i>a horn,</i>	A. Cor-nuā,	<i>horns,</i>
V. Cor-nu,	<i>O horn,</i>	V. Cor-nuā,	<i>O horns,</i>
A. Cor-nu,	<i>by a horn.</i>	A. Cor-nībūs,	<i>by horns.</i>

In like manner decline,

Gēnu,           *the knee.*      Vēru,           *a spit.*

Observe, however, that they have either *ibus* or *ūbus* in the dative and ablative plural.

A few nouns of the fourth declension are feminine, viz.—

Acus,	<i>a needle.</i>	Pēnus,	<i>a storehouse.</i>
Anus,	<i>an old woman.</i>	Porticus,	<i>a gallery.</i>
Dōmus,	<i>a house.</i>	Spēcus,	<i>a den.</i>
Ficus,	<i>a fig.</i>	Tribus,	<i>a tribe.</i>
Mānus,	<i>the hand.</i>		

*Dōmus* is both of the fourth and second declension; thus,—

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
N. Dōm-ūs,	<i>a house,</i>	N. Dom-ūs,	<i>houses,</i>
G. Dom-ūs, or ī,*	<i>of a house,</i>	G. Dom-ōrum, or uum,	<i>of houses,</i>
D. Dom-uī, or ō,	<i>to a house,</i>	D. Dom-ībūs,	<i>to houses,</i>
A. Dom-um,	<i>a house,</i>	A. Dom-ōs, or us,	<i>houses,</i>
V. Dom-ūs,	<i>O house,</i>	V. Dom-ūs,	<i>O houses,</i>
A. Dom-ō,	<i>by a house.</i>	A. Dom-ībūs,	<i>by houses.</i>

\* *Domus* in the genitive signifies *of a house*; and *domi*, *at home*, or *of home*.

The following nouns have *ūbus* in the dative and ablative plural :—

Acus,	<i>a needle.</i>	Partus,	<i>a birth.</i>
Arcus,	<i>a bow.</i>	Portus,	<i>a harbour.</i>
Artus,	<i>a joint.</i>	Spēcus,	<i>a den.</i>
Gēnu,	<i>the knee.</i>	Tribus,	<i>a tribe.</i>
Lācus,	<i>a lake.</i>	Vēru,	<i>a spit.</i>

#### LESSON ON THE FOURTH DECLENSION.

Magnus currus.	Longa porticus.
Matūrus fructus.	Sagax vultus.
Incertus gradus.	Capax domus.
Servilis metus.	Acris acus.
Sævus luctus.	Supplex genu.
Valida manus.	Ingens veru.
Tacitus nutus.	Alta cornua.
Immanis lacus.	

#### FIFTH DECLENSION OF NOUNS.

Nouns of the fifth declension end in *es*, and are of the feminine gender.

Res, fem. *a thing.*

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
N. Rēs,	<i>a thing,</i>	N. Rēs,	<i>things,</i>
G. Reī,	<i>of a thing,</i>	G. Rērum,	<i>of things,</i>
D. Reī,	<i>to a thing,</i>	D. Rēbūs,	<i>to things,</i>
A. Rem,	<i>a thing,</i>	A. Rēs,	<i>things,</i>
V. Rēs,	<i>O thing.</i>	V. Rēs,	<i>O things,</i>
A. Rē,	<i>by a thing.</i>	A. Rēbūs,	<i>by things.</i>

In like manner decline,

Acies, <i>a line of battle.</i>	Pernīcies, <i>destruction.</i>
Cæsāries, <i>hair.</i>	Rābies, <i>madness.</i>
Dies, <i>a day.</i> m. and f.	Sānies, <i>gore.</i>
Fācies, <i>a face.</i>	Sēries, <i>a row.</i>
Fīdes, <i>faith.</i>	Spes, <i>hope.</i>
Glācies, <i>ice.</i>	

## LESSON ON THE FIFTH DECLENSION.

Pulchra facies.	Dura glacies.
Exigua acies.	Sancta fides.
Atra sanies.	Brevis dies.
Formosa cæsaries.	Tristis pernicies.
Longa series.	Incerta spes.
Dira rabies.	Sacræ res.

## IRREGULAR NOUNS.

In double nouns, both are declined, when combined in the nominative case ; as,

Rēspublīcā, fem. *a commonwealth.*

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. Rēspublīcā,	N. Rēspublīcæ,
G. Reipublīcæ,	G. Rērumpublīcārum,
D. Reipublīcæ,	D. Rēbuspublīcīs,
A. Rempublīcam,	A. Rēspublīcās,
V. Rēspublīcā,	V. Rēspublīcæ,
A. Rēpublīcā.	A. Rēbuspublīcīs.

Jusjurandum, neut. *an oath.*

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. Jusjūrandum,	N. Jurājūrandā,
G. Jūrisjūrandī,	G. Jurumjūrandōrum,
D. Jūrījūrandō,	D. Jurībujūrandīs,
A. Jusjūrandum,	A. Jurājūrandā,
V. Jusjūrandum,	V. Jurājūrandā,
A. Jūrējūrandō.	A. Jurībujūrandīs.

If a nominative is combined with some other case, then the nominative only is declined ; as,

Pāterfāmīlias, masc. *a master of a family.*

N. Pāterfāmīlias,	A. Pāterfāmīlias,
G. Pātrisfāmīlias,	V. Pāterfāmīlias,
D. Pātrīfāmīlias,	A. Pātrēfāmīlias.

Some nouns are of peculiar declension.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. Vīs,	N. Vīrēs,
G. Vis,	G. Vīrium,
D. —	D. Vīrībūs,
A. Vim,	A. Vīrēs,
V. Vis,	V. Vīrēs,
A. Vī,	A. Vīrībūs,
N. Bōs,	N. Bōvēs,
G. Bōvīs,	G. Boum,
D. Bōvī,	D. Bōbūs, or Būbūs,
A. Bōvem,	A. Bōvēs,
V. Bōs,	V. Bōvēs,
A. Bōvē,	A. Bōbūs, or Būbūs.
<i>Singular.</i>	
N. Jūpiter,	A. Jōvem,
G. Jōvis,	V. Jūpiter,
D. Jōvī,	A. Jōvē.

#### PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

Brevis vita. Docilis puer. Acria verba. Bonus sermo. Grandis domus. Terrestres res. Amabilis puella. Sapiens gener. Elegans templum. Magna rupe. Pulchra manus. Clara respublica. Lenis aura. Crudelis tyrannus. Durus lapis. Capax portus. Insignis facies. Sacrum jusjurandum. Facilis victoria. Felix dominus. Dulce pomum. Parvum sedile. Sedulus paterfamilias. Liberalis socer. Tenerum caput. Levis arcus. Mortalis vis. Sagax equus. Fragile filum. Longum iter. Coelestis spes. Insignis bos. Fortis filius. Triste negotium. Quietum nemus. Barbaræ gentes. Magnus Jupiter.

#### ADDITIONAL EXERCISES.

##### RULES.

Nouns denoting the same person or thing, agree in case.

One noun governs another, signifying a different person or thing, in the genitive.

Urbs Roma. Flumen Garumna. Cicero orator. Mummius consul. Horatius poeta. Marcus Marcellus eximius vir.

Spes victoriæ. Vox Dei. Filius Reguli. Lex naturæ. Domus Cæsaris. Magna pars exercitus. Dubia fortuna belli. Tumidæ undæ ponti. Magna proemia diligentiae. Publicus nuncius populi Romani. Incerta potestas regum. Sempiterni cursus stellarum. Magnus concursus hominum.

Cicero pater patriæ. Numa Pompilius rex Romanorum. Sapientia ornamentum vitæ. Philosophia mater artium. Ancus Martius nepos Numæ Pompilii.

### COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

The comparison of adjectives is the expression of their signification in different degrees.\*

There are three degrees of comparison, the *positive*, *comparative*, and *superlative*.

The positive degree is the unchanged form of the adjective.

The comparative increases or diminishes the signification of the positive.

The superlative increases or diminishes the signification of the positive to the highest or lowest degree.

### FORMATION OF THE DEGREES.

The comparative is formed from the first case of the positive ending in *i*, by adding the syllable *or* for the masculine and feminine, and *us* for the neuter. The superlative is formed from the same case, by adding *ssimus*; thus, *altus*, high; gen. *alti*; comparative, *alti-or*, or, *us*; superlative, *alti-ssimus*.

\* In some adjectives, the signification does not admit of comparison; as *crastinus*, of, or belonging to, to-morrow; *infinitus*, infinite.

But if the positive end in *er*, the superlative is formed from the nominative, by adding *rĭmus*; as, *pauper*, poor; *pauper-rĭmus*, poorest. *Vĕtus* also makes *vĕtĕrrĭmus*.

Some adjectives in *ilis*, viz.—*fācilis*, *difficilis*, *similis*, *disimilis*, *grācilis*, *hūmilis*, form the superlative by changing *is* into *lĭmus*; as, *fācil-is*, *fācil-lĭmus*.

Adjectives compounded with *dīcus*, *lōquus*, *fīcus*, and *vōlus*, have *entior* and *entissĭmus*; as *mālēdīcus*, *mālēdicentior*, *mālēdicentissĭmus*.

The comparative is always of the third declension; the superlative of the first and second.

Comparatives are thus declined:—

Masc.		Fem.	Neut.
Dūri-ōr,		ōr,	ūs, <i>harder</i> .
<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>
N. Dūri-ōr,	ōr,	ūs,	N. Duri-ōrēs, ōrēs, ōrā,
G. Duri-ōris,	ōris,	ōriēs,	G. Duri-ōrum, ōrum, ōrum,
D. Duri-ōrī,	ōrī,	ōrī,	D. Duri-ōribūs, ōribūs,
A. Duri-ōrem,	ōrem,	ūs,	ōribūs,
V. Duri-ōr,	ōr,	ūs,	A. Duri-ōrēs, ōrēs, ōrā,
A. Duri-ōrē, or ōrī, &c.			V. Duri-ōrēs, ōrēs, ōrā,
			A. Duri-ōribūs, ōribūs,
			ōribūs.

#### IRREGULAR AND DEFECTIVE COMPARISON.

Bōnus, <i>good</i> ,	mēlior,	optĭmus.
Mālus, <i>bad</i> ,	pejor,	pessĭmus.
Magnus, <i>great</i> ,	major,	maxĭmus.
Parvus, <i>small</i> ,	mīnor,	mīnĭmus.
Multus, <i>much</i> ,	plus,	plūrĭmus.

*Plus* in the singular has only the neuter gender; in the plural it has plūres, plūra, and plūria.

The following adjectives have regular comparatives, but form the superlative differently:—

Cīter, <i>near</i> ,	citerior,	citĭmus.
Dexter, <i>right</i> ,	dexterior,	dextĭmus.



<b>Sinister, left,</b>	<b>sinisterior,</b>	<b>sinistimus.</b>
<b>Exter, outward,</b>	<b>exterior,</b>	<b>extimus or extrē-</b> <b>mus.</b>
<b>Inferus, below,</b>	<b>inferior,</b>	<b>infimus or imus.</b>
<b>Intērus, inward,</b>	<b>interior,</b>	<b>intimus.</b>
<b>Mātūrus, ripe,</b>	<b>maiorior,</b>	<b>maturimus or</b> <b>maturissimus.</b>
<b>Postērus, behind,</b>	<b>posterior,</b>	<b>postrēmus.</b>
<b>Sūpērus, high,</b>	<b>superior,</b>	<b>suprēmus or sum-</b> <b>mus.</b>

The following are not used in the positive :—

<b>Dētērior, worse,</b>	<b>detrēmus.</b>	<b>Prōpior, nearer,</b>	<b>proximus.</b>
<b>Ociōr, swifter,</b>	<b>ociissimus.</b>	<b>Ultērior, farther,</b>	<b>ultimus.</b>
<b>Prior, former,</b>	<b>prīmus.</b>		

The following want the comparative :—

<b>Inclūtus, renowned,</b>	<b>inclutissimus.</b>	<b>Nōvus, new,</b>	<b>novissimus.</b>
		<b>Nūpērus, late,</b>	<b>nūperrimus.</b>
<b>Mēritus, deserving,</b>	<b>meritissimus.</b>	<b>Par, equal,</b>	<b>pārius.</b>
		<b>Sacer, sacred,</b>	<b>sacerrimus.</b>

The following want the superlative :—

<b>Adōlescens, young,</b>	<b>ādoles-</b>	<b>Opīmus, rich,</b>	<b>opimior.</b>
	<b>centior.</b>	<b>Prōnus, inclined downwards,</b>	
<b>Diūturnus, lasting,</b>	<b>diuturnior.</b>	<b>pronior.</b>	
<b>Ingens, huge,</b>	<b>ingentior.</b>	<b>Sātur, full,</b>	<b>satūrior.</b>
<b>Jūvēnis, young,</b>	<b>junior.</b>	<b>Sēnex, old,</b>	<b>senior.</b>

To supply the superlative of *juvenis*, or *adolescens*, we say *mīnīmus natu*, the youngest; and of *senex*, *maxīmus natu*, the oldest.

## LESSON ON THE COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

### RULES.

The comparative degree governs the ablative when *quam*, *than*, is omitted.

Partitives, and words placed partitively, comparatives, superlatives, interrogatives, and some numerals, govern the genitive plural.

Optima musa. Lenior dominus. Durior rupes. Felicior puer. Optimum donum. Durissimus lapis. Novissimum agmen. Præstantior virtus. Altior currus. Altissimi montes. Pulcherrima facies. Ultima hora. Sicilia, celeberrima insula. Darius mitissimus rex Persarum. Maxima auctoritas dictaturæ. Antiquissimi reges Macedonum. Altissimi montes Helvetiæ.

Dulcior melle. Præstantior auro. Facundior Cicerone. Sapientia melior gemmis. Monumentum perennius ære. Filius doctior patre. Amicus carior vita.

Senior fratrum. Maximus consulum. Meritissimus omnium. Inclytissimus mortalium. Doctissimus Romanorum. Senatorum maximus natu. Calumnia nocentissima omnium rerum. Justitia præstantissima omnium virtutum.

## NUMERALS.

Words which denote number are called numerals. They are either adjectives or adverbs.

Numeral adjectives are divided into *Cardinal*, *Ordinal*, *Distributive*, and *Multiplicative*.

Cardinals answer to the question how many?

Ordinals express the place, or number, in succession.

Distributives denote how many to each.

Multiplicatives denote how many fold.

CARDINAL.	ORDINAL.	DISTRIBUTIVE.
<i>One, two, &amp;c.</i>	<i>First, second, &amp;c.</i>	<i>One by one, &amp;c.</i>
1 Unus.	Primus.	Singuli.
2 Duo.	Secundus.	Bini.
3 Tres.	Tertius.	Terni.
4 Quatuor.	Quartus.	Quaterni.
5 Quinque.	Quintus.	Quini.

CARDINAL.	ORDINAL.	DISTRIBUTIVE.
6 Sex.	Sextus.	Sēni.
7 Septem.	Septimus.	Septēni.
8 Octo.	Octāvus.	Octōni.
9 Nōvem.	Nōnus.	Nōvēni.
10 Dēcem.	Dēcīmus.	Dēni.
11 Undēcim.	Undēcimus.	Undēni.
12 Duōdēcim.	Duodecim.	Duodēni.
13 Trēdēcim.	Decimus tertius.	Terni deni, <i>or</i> trēdēni.
14 Quatuordecim.	Decimus quartus.	Quaterni deni.
15 Quindecim.	Decimus quintus.	Quini deni.
16 Sexdecim.	Decimus sextus.	Seni deni.
17 Septendecim.	Decimus septimus.	Septeni deni.
18 Octodēcim, <i>or</i> duodeviginti.	Decimus octavus, <i>or</i> duodevicēsīmus.	Octoni deni.
19 Nōvendecim, <i>or</i> undeviginti.	Decimus nonus, <i>or</i> undevicēsīmus.	Noveni deni.
20 Viginti.	Vicēsīmus.	Vicēni.
21 Viginti unus, <i>or</i> Unus et viginti.	Vicesimus primus.	Viceni singuli.
22 Viginti duo, <i>or</i> Duo et viginti.	Vicesimus secundus.	Viceni bini.
30 Trīginta.	Trigesimus, <i>or</i> tricēsīmus.	Tricēni.
40 Quadrāginta.	Quadragēsīmus.	Quadrāgeni.
50 Quinquāginta.	Quinquagēsīmus.	Quinquāgeni.
60 Sexāginta.	Sexagēsīmus.	Sexāgeni.
70 Septuāginta.	Septuagēsīmus.	Septuāgeni.
80 Octōginta.	Octogēsīmus.	Octogeni.
90 Nōnāginta.	Nonagēsīmus.	Nonageni.
100 Centum.	Centesīmus.	Centeni.
200 Dūcenti.	Dūcentēsīmus.	Dūcentēni, <i>or</i> dūcēni.
300 Trēcenti.	Trēcentēsīmus.	Trēcenteni.
400 Quadringenti.	Quadringentēsīmus.	Quāter centeni.
500 Quingenti.	Quingentesīmus.	Quinquies centeni.
600 Sexcenti.	Sexcentēsīmus.	Sexies centeni.
700 Septingenti.	Septingentesīmus.	Septies centeni.
800 Octingenti.	Octingentesīmus.	Octies centeni.

900 Nongenti.	Nongentesimus.	Novies centeni.
1000 Mille.	Millēsimus.	Millēni.
2000 Duo millia, or Bis mille.	Bis millesimus.	Bis millēni.

The cardinal numbers, except *unus* and *mille*, want the singular.

From *quatuor* to *centum* inclusive they are indeclinable, and from *centum* to *mille* are declined like the plural of *bonus*.

*Mille* is either a noun or an adjective. As an adjective, it is indeclinable. As a noun, it is declined in the plural as follows:—

*Mill-ia, -ium, -ibus, -ia, -ia, -ibus.*

*Unus, Duo, and Tres*, are declined in the following manner:—

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
N. Un-ūs,	ā,	um,	N. Un-ī,	æ,	ā,
G. Un-ius,	ius,	ius,	G. Un-ōrum,	ārum,	ōrum,
D. Un-ī,	ī,	ī,	D. Un-is,	is,	is,
A. Un-um,	am,	um,	A. Un-ōs,	ās,	ā,
V. Un-ē,	ā,	um,	V. Un-ī,	æ,	ā,
A. Un-ō,	ā,	ō.	A. Un-is,	is,	is.

<i>Plural.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
N. Du-ō,	æ,	ō,	N. Trēs,	trēs,	triā,
G. Du-ōrum,	ārum,	ōrum,	G. Trium,	trium,	trium,
D. Du-ōbūs,	ābūs,	ōbūs,	D. Tribūs,	tribūs,	tribūs,
A. Du-ōs, v.-ō,	ās,	ō,	A. Trēs,	trēs,	triā,
V. Du-ō,	æ,	ō,	V. Trēs,	trēs,	triā,
A. Du-ōbūs,	ābūs,	ōbūs.	A. Tribūs,	tribūs,	tribūs.

In the same manner with *duo*, decline *ambo*, both.

The ordinal numbers are declined like *bonus*; the distributives like the plural of *bonus*.

The multiplicative numbers are *simplex*, simple; *duplex*, double; *triplex*, triple; *quadruplex*, four-fold, &c., all of them declined like *felix*; *simplex, -icis*, &c.

#### NUMERAL ADVERBS.

Numeral adverbs answer to the question how many times?

Semel, <i>once</i> .	Quatuordecies.	Octōgies.
Bis, <i>twice</i> .	Quindecies.	Nonagies.
Ter, <i>thrice</i> .	Sexdecies.	Centies.
Quāter, <i>four times</i> .	Decies et septies.	Dūcenties.
Quinquies, <i>&amp;c.</i>	Decies et octies.	Trēcenties.
Sexies.	Decies et novies.	Quadringenties.
Septies.	Vicies.	Quingenties.
Octies.	Vicies semel.	Sexcenties.
Nōvies.	Trīcies.	Septingenties.
Dēcies.	Quadrāgies.	Octingenties.
Undecies.	Quinquagies.	Nōningenties.
Duodecies.	Sexagies.	Millies.
Tredecies.	Septuagies.	Bis Millies.

### LESSON ON NUMERALS.

Una legio. Tres partes. Liber primus. Itinera duo. Sextus annus. Centum dies. Duo cornua. Triplex acies. Hic pagus unus. Milites singuli. Bis septem corpora. Ter mille homines. Sex millia militum. Octodecim millia passuum. Tria capita Cerberi. Centum manus Briarei. Septem colles Romæ. Quintus dies obsidionis. Septem anni servitutis. Ager trium jugerum. Quartus dies ante kalendas Aprilis. Romulus primus Romanorum rex. Oratio quarta Ciceronis. Una musarum. Octavus sapientum. Septimus Cæsarum. Unus et viginti captivorum. Antiqui leges Decemviorum. Non amplius sexcentis millibus passuum.

### PRONOUN.

The pronoun is a word used in the place of a noun to avoid repetition. Pronouns are divided into substantive and adjective.

#### PRONOUN SUBSTANTIVE.

The pronouns substantive are *ego*, of the first person, *tu*, of the second, and *eui* of the third.

## Ego, I.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
N. Ego,	<i>I,</i>	N. Nōs,	<i>we,</i>
G. Mei,	<i>of me,</i>	G. Nostrum, or nostrī,	<i>of us,</i>
D. Mihi,	<i>to me,</i>	D. Nōbīs,	<i>to us,</i>
A. Mē,	<i>me,</i>	A. Nōs,	<i>us,</i>
V. —	—	V. —	—
A. Mē,	<i>by me.</i>	A. Nōbīs,	<i>by us.</i>

## Tu, thou.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
M. Tū,	<i>thou,</i>	N. Vōs,	<i>ye, or you,</i>
G. Tuī,	<i>of thee,</i>	G. Vestrum, or vestrī,	<i>of you,</i>
D. Tibi,	<i>to thee,</i>	D. Vōbīs,	<i>to you,</i>
A. Tē,	<i>thee,</i>	A. Vōs,	<i>you,</i>
V. Tū,	<i>O thou,</i>	V. Vōs,	<i>O ye, or you,</i>
A. Tē,	<i>by thee.</i>	A. Vōbīs,	<i>by you.</i>

## Sui, of himself, of herself, of itself.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
N. —	—	N. —	—
G. Suī,	<i>of himself, &amp;c.,</i>	G. Suī,	<i>of themselves,</i>
D. Sibi,	<i>to himself, &amp;c.,</i>	D. Sibi,	<i>to themselves,</i>
A. Sē,	<i>himself, &amp;c.,</i>	A. Sē,	<i>themselves,</i>
V. —	—	V. —	—
A. Sē,	<i>by himself, &amp;c.</i>	A. Sē,	<i>by themselves.</i>

## PRONOUN ADJECTIVE.

Pronouns adjective differ from pronouns substantive in having three forms for the three genders.

They are either simple or compound.

The simple adjective pronouns are fifteen; *ille, ipse, iste, hic, is, quis, qui; meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester; nostras, vestras*, and *cujas*.

*Ille, illa, illud, he, she, it, or that.*

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
N. Illē,	illā,	illūđ,	N. Illī,	illæ,	illā,
G. Illius,	illius,	illius,	G. Illōrum,	illārum,	illōrum,
D. Illī,	illī,	illī,	D. Illīs,	illīs,	illīs,
A. Illum,	illam,	illūđ,	A. Illōs,	illās,	illā,
V. Illē,	illā,	illūđ,	V. Illī,	illæ,	illā,
A. Illō,	illā,	illō.	A. Illīs,	illīs,	illīs.

*Ipsē*, he, himself; and *iste*, he, or that one, are declined like *ille*; only *ipse* has *ipsum* where *ille* has *illud*.

*Hic, hæc, hoc, this.*

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
N. Hīc,	hæc,	hōc,	N. Hī,	hæ,	hæc,
G. Hūjus,	hūjus,	hūjus,	G. Hōrum,	hārum,	hōrum,
D. Huīc,	huīc,	huīc,	D. Hīs,	hīs,	hīs,
A. Hunc,	hanc,	hōc,	A. Hōs,	hās,	hæc,
V. Hīc,	hæc,	hōc,	V. Hī,	hæ,	hæc,
A. Hōc,	hāc,	hōc.	A. Hīs,	hīs,	hīs.

*Note.*—*Hic* is the demonstrative of the first person, and *iste* of the second. Thus, *Hic liber*, "This book of mine." *Iste liber*, "That book of yours." *Ille* refers to some third person, either absent, or not immediately connected in conversation with the person who speaks.

*Is, ea, id, he, she, it, or that.*

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
N. Is,	eā,	Id,	N. Iī,	eæ,	eā,
G. Ejus,	ējus,	ējus,	G. Eōrum,	eārum,	eōrum,
D. Eī,	eī,	eī,	D. Iīs, or eīs, &c.		
A. Eum,	eam,	Id,	A. Eōs,	eās,	eā,
V. —	—	—	V. —	—	—
A. Eō,	eā,	eō.	A. Iīs, or eīs, &c.		

Quis or qui, quæ, quod or quid? *who? what?*

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
N. Quis or qui,	quæ,	quod,	N. Qui,	quæ,	quæ,
		or quid,	G. Quorum,	quarum,	
G. Cujus,	cujus,	cujus,			quorum,
D. Cui,	cui,	cui,	D. Queis, or quibus, &c.		
A. Quem,	quam,	quod	A. Quos, quâs,	quæ,	
		or quid,	V. —, —, —,		
V. —,	—,	—,	A. Queis, or quibus, &c.		
A. Quô,	quâ,	quô.			

*Quis* is sometimes used indefinitely for *aliquis*. It has two forms for the masculine and neuter; *quis* and *qui*, *quod* and *quid*. The best writers use *quod* as an adjective agreeing with a substantive, and *quid* as a substantive governing the genitive.—Thus, *quod facinus commisit?* “what offence has he committed?”—But *quid facinoris commisit?*

Qui, quæ, quod, *who, which, that.*

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
N. Qui,	quæ,	quod,	N. Qui,	quæ,	quæ,
G. Cujus,	cujus,	cujus,	G. Quorum,	quarum,	
					quorum,
D. Cui,	cui,	cui,	D. Queis, or quibus, &c.		
A. Quem,	quam,	quod,	A. Quos, quâs,	quæ,	
V. —,	—,	—,	V. —, —, —,		
A. Quô,	quâ,	quô.	A. Queis, or quibus, &c.		

*Meus*, my or mine; *tuus*, thy or thine; *suus*, his own, her own, its own, their own; are declined like *bonus*; and *noster*, our, *vester*, your, like *pulcher*.

*Nostras*, of our country; *vestras*, of your country; *cujas*, of what or which country, are declined like adjectives of one termination; thus, *nostras*, *as*, *as*, gen. *nostrâs*, &c.

To the adjective pronouns are also added the following words, which answer to the question *who?*

*Alius*, another.  
*Ullus*, any one.  
*Nullus*, no one.

*Uter*, which of two.  
*Alter*, one of two.  
*Neuter*, neither of two.



These are declined like *bonus*, only they have their genitive sing. in *ius*, and their dative in *i*. *Alius* has *aliud* in the neut. of the nom. acc. and voc. sing.

The adjectives *sōlus*, alone; *tōtus*, whole, are declined after the same manner.

#### COMPOUND PRONOUNS.

Pronouns are compounded variously.

1. With other pronouns; as, *isthic*, *isthæc*, *isthoc*, *isthuc*, or *istuc*, of *iste*, and *hic*, so *illic*, of *ille* and *hic*.

2. With some other part of speech; as, *hujusmodi*, *cujusmodi*, &c.; *mecum*, *tecum*, *quibuscum*, &c.

3. With enclitics; as, *egomet*, *tute*, *hicce*.

*Idem*, the same, compounded of *is* and *dem*, is declined like the simple pronoun *is*, except that *m* before *d* is changed into *n*, in the accusative singular, and genitive plural.

The pronouns most frequently compounded are *quis* and *qui*.

The compounds of *quis*, in which it is put first, are—

Quisnam,	quænam,	quodnam,	or quidnam,	who?
Quispian,	quæpian,	quodpian,	or quidpian,	any one;
Quisquam,	quæquam,	quodquam,	or quidquam,	any one;
Quisque,	quæque,	quodque,	or quidque,	every one;
Quisquis,	———,	quidquid,	or quicquid,	whosoever.

The compounds of *quis*, in which it is put last, have *qua* in the nom. sing. fem., and in the nom. and acc. plur. neut. They are the following:—

Aliquis,	aliqua,	aliquod,	or aliquid,	some;
Ecquis,	ecqua,	ecquod,	or ecquid,	who?
Si quis,	si qua,	si quod,	or si quid,	if any;
Ne quis,	ne qua,	ne quod,	or ne quid,	lest any;
Num quis,	num qua,	num quod,	or numquid,	whether any.

The compounds which have *quis* in the middle, are, *ecquisnam*, who? *unusquisque*, gen.; *unusquisque*, every one.

The compounds of *qui* are :—

Quicumque,	quæcunque,	quodcunque,		<i>whosoever;</i>
Quidam,	quædam,	quoddam,	or quiddam,	<i>some;</i>
Quilibet,	quælibet,	quodlibet,	or quidlibet,	{ <i>any one,</i> <i>whom you</i> <i>please.</i>
Quivis,	quævis,	quodvis,	or quidvis,	

The compounds of *uter* are *utervis* and *uterlibet*, which of the two you please; *alteruter*, gen. *alteriusutrius*, the one or the other.

## LESSON ON PRONOUNS.\*

### RULES.

The prepositions *ad*, *apud*, *ante*, &c. govern the accusative.

The prepositions *a*, *ab*, *abs*, &c. govern the ablative.

The prepositions *in*, *sub*, *super*, and *subter*, govern the accusative, when motion to a place is signified; but when motion or rest in a place is signified, *in* and *sub* govern the ablative, *super* and *subter* either the accusative or ablative.

The relative *qui*, *quæ*, *quod*, agrees with its antecedent in gender, number, and person.

The verb agrees with its subject in number and person.

Ille vir. Is locus. Idem puer. Meus carus filius. Iste turpissimus homo. Id triste negotium. Tuus inclytus pater. Vester bonus amicus. Gloria hujus victoriæ. Ejus contentionis causa. Uter nostrum? Neuter horum. Quis vestrum? Aliquis philosophorum. Nostrates philosophi. Vir qui. Fœmina quæ. Negotium quod. Apud me. Inter nos. Coram te. In illis locis. Pro nostra patria. Per hanc dextram. Pro hac vice. Ob has ipsas

\* The pupil should here commit to memory the Indicative Mood of the verb *sum*, as several tenses of it occur in this lesson.

causas. Quisque pro se. Liber juxta te. Ab iisdem dubibus. Per eorum fines.

In me est nulla mora. Ille est auctor belli. Ero tecum ad breve tempus. Ex foveis quæ erant inter duas vias. Frater tuus erit mecum. Præter copias quæ erant trans Rhodanum. Quis est iste tantus casus? Hoc est idem quod illud (est). Cujas es tu? Sum Numida.

## VERB.

The verb expresses what is affirmed of any person or thing.

Verbs are divided, according to their signification, into *Active*, *Passive*, and *Neuter*.

Active verbs express action, and are either *Transitive* or *Intransitive*.

Transitive verbs represent the action as passing over to an object; as *amo te*, I love thee.

Intransitive verbs represent the action as confined within the agent; as *curro*, I run.

Passive verbs express the receiving of an action; as *amor*, I am loved.

Neuter verbs express either simple existence, or existence in a particular state; as *sum*, I am; *dormio*, I sleep.

There are some verbs in Latin which, with a passive form, take an active or neuter signification. They are called *Deponent* verbs, and resemble, in some respects, the *Middle Verbs* in Greek.

A few which are called *Neuter Passives* have a passive form in the perfect, but follow the active form in the other tenses.

The verb is varied or declined by *Voices*, *Moods*, *Tenses*, *Numbers*, and *Persons*.

There are two voices; *Active* and *Passive*.

The moods are four; *Indicative*, *Subjunctive*, *Imperative*, and *Infinitive*.

The tenses are seven; *Present*, *Imperfect*, *Aorist*, *Per-*

*fect, Pluperfect, First Future, and Second Future.* The Aorist and Perfect have the same form.

The numbers are two; *Singular* and *Plural*.

The persons are three; *First, Second, and Third*.

#### CONJUGATION OF THE VERB.

There are in Latin four conjugations, or modes of forming the tenses of the verb. The oldest of these, and that from which the others are derived, is the *Stem Conjugation*, commonly known as the *Third*. It is characterized by *e* short in the penult of the infinitive. The other three are formed by contraction from this, and take their names from the prominent vowel.

The *æ* Conjugation, commonly called the *Second*, has *e* long in the penult of the infinitive.

The *ā* Conjugation, otherwise called the *First*, has *a* long.

The *i* Conjugation, otherwise the *Fourth*, has *i* long.

#### FORMATION OF THE TENSES.

There are four *principal parts* of the verb, from which all the others are formed, viz. the *Present Indicative*, the *Present Infinitive*, the *Perfect Indicative*, and the *Supine*. These principal parts regularly end thus:

	<i>Pres. Ind.</i>	<i>Pres. Inf.</i>	<i>Perf. Ind.</i>	<i>Sup.</i>
<i>Stem conjugation,</i>	o,	ēre,	i,	tum,
<i>E conjugation,</i>	eo,	ēre,	ui,	itum,
<i>A conjugation,</i>	o,	āre,	āvi,	ātum,
<i>I conjugation,</i>	io,	īre,	īvi,	itum.

From the present indicative are derived,

1. The present subjunctive; 2. The imperfect indicative; 3. The first future; thus—

	<i>Stem conj.</i>	<i>E conj.</i>	<i>A conj.</i>	<i>I conj.</i>
<i>Pres. ind.</i>	Lĕg-o,	Mōn-eo,	Am-o,	Aud-io,
<i>Pres. subj.</i>	Lĕg-am,	Mōn-eam,	Am-em,	Aud-iam,
<i>Imp. ind.</i>	Lĕg-ēbam,	Mōn-ēbam,	Am-ābam,	Aud-iēbam,
<i>1st fut. ind.</i>	Lĕg-am,	Mōn-ēbo,	Am-ābo,	Aud-iam.

From the present infinitive are derived,

1. The imperative ; 2. The imperfect subjunctive ; thus :

	<i>Stem conj.</i>	<i>E conj.</i>	<i>A conj.</i>	<i>I conj.</i>
<i>Pres. inf.</i>	Lĕg-ĕre,	Mōn-ĕre,	Am-āre,	Aud-ĭre,
<i>Imper.</i>	Lĕg-e,	Mōn-e,	Am-ā,	Aud-i,
<i>Imp. subj.</i>	Lĕg-ĕrem.	Mōn-ĕrem.	Am-ārem.	Aud-ĭrem.

From the perfect indicative are derived,

1. The perfect infinitive ; 2. The pluperfect subjunctive ; 3. The perfect subjunctive ; 4. The pluperfect indicative ; 5. The second future ; thus :

	<i>Stem conj.</i>	<i>E conj.</i>	<i>A conj.</i>	<i>I conj.</i>
<i>Perf. ind.</i>	Lĕg-i,	Mōn-ni,	Am-āvi,	Aud-ĭvi,
<i>Perf. inf.</i>	Lĕg-isse,	Mōn-uisse,	Am-āvisse,	Aud-ĭvisse,
<i>Plup. subj.</i>	Lĕg-issem,	Mōn-uissem,	Am-āvissem,	Aud-ĭvissem,
<i>Perf. subj.</i>	Lĕg-ĕrim,	Mōn-uĕrim,	Am-āvērim,	Aud-ĭvērim,
<i>Plup. ind.</i>	Lĕg-eram,	Mōn-uĕram,	Am-āvēram,	Aud-ĭvēram,
<i>Sec. fut.</i>	Lĕg-ĕro.	Mōn-uĕro.	Am-āvēro.	Aud-ĭvēro.

From the supine are formed,

1. The perfect passive participle ; 2. The future active participle ; thus :—

	<i>Stem conj.</i>	<i>E conj.</i>	<i>A conj.</i>	<i>I conj.</i>
<i>Sup.</i>	Lect-um,	Mōnīt-um,	Amāt-um,	Audīt-um,
<i>Perf. pass. part.</i>	Lect-us,	Mōnīt-us,	Amāt-us,	Audīt-us,
<i>Fut. act. part.</i>	Lect-ūrus.	Mōnīt-ūrus.	Amāt-ūrus.	Audīt-ūrus.

The *present active participle* ends in *ens* in the *stem* and *e* conjugations, in *ans* in the *a* conjugation, and in *iens* in the *i* conjugation. From this is derived the passive participle in *us*, by changing *ns* into *ndus* ; and from that is formed the gerund.

The *preterite* tenses of the passive voice (i. e. the perfect and those derived from it), are formed by joining the perfect passive participle with some part of the auxiliary verb *sum*. The other tenses are derived from the corresponding tenses of the active voice.

The irregular neuter verb **SUM** is thus conjugated:—

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.
Sum,	esse,	fui, to be.

### INDICATIVE MOOD.

#### PRESENT TENSE, *am*.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. Sum, <i>I am,</i>	Sūmus, <i>we are,</i>
2. Es, <i>thou art,</i>	Estis, <i>ye are,</i>
3. Est, <i>he is ;</i>	Sunt, <i>they are.</i>

#### IMPERFECT, *was* (State of being going on).

1. Eram, <i>I was,</i>	Erāmus, <i>we were,</i>
2. Eras, <i>thou wast,</i>	Erātis, <i>ye were,</i>
3. Erat, <i>he was ;</i>	Erant, <i>they were.</i>

#### AORIST, *was* (Past time indefinite).

1. Fui, <i>I was,</i>	Fuīmus, <i>we were,</i>
2. Fuisti, <i>thou wast,</i>	Fuistis, <i>ye were,</i>
3. Fuit, <i>he was ;</i>	Fuērunt, or fuēre, <i>they were.</i>

#### PERFECT, *have been*.

1. Fui, <i>I have been,</i>	Fuīmus, <i>we have been,</i>
2. Fuisti, <i>thou hast been,</i>	Fuistis, <i>ye have been,</i>
3. Fuit, <i>he has been ;</i>	Fuērunt, or fuēre, <i>they have been.</i>

#### PLUPERFECT, *had been*.

1. Fuēram, <i>I had been,</i>	Fuērāmus, <i>we had been,</i>
2. Fuēras, <i>thou hadst been,</i>	Fuērātis, <i>ye had been,</i>
3. Fuērat, <i>he had been ;</i>	Fuērant, <i>they had been.</i>

#### FIRST FUTURE, *shall or will be*.

1. Ero, <i>I will be,</i>	Erīmus, <i>we will be,</i>
2. Eris, <i>thou wilt be,</i>	Erītis, <i>ye will be,</i>
3. Erit, <i>he will be ;</i>	Erunt, <i>they will be.</i>

SECOND FUTURE, *shall or will have been.*

1. Fuëro, *I will have been,* Fuërimus, *we will have been,*
2. Fuëris, *thou wilt have been,* Fuëritis, *ye will have been,*
3. Fuërit, *he will have been;* Fuërint, *they will have been.*

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE, *may be.*

- |                                |                           |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Sim, <i>I may be,</i>       | Simus, <i>we may be,</i>  |
| 2. Sis, <i>thou mayest be,</i> | Sitis, <i>ye may be,</i>  |
| 3. Sit, <i>he may be;</i>      | Sint, <i>they may be.</i> |

IMPERFECT, *might be.*

- |                                    |                               |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Essem, <i>I might be,</i>       | Essēmus, <i>we might be,</i>  |
| 2. Essēs, <i>thou mightest be,</i> | Essētis, <i>ye might be,</i>  |
| 3. Esset, <i>he might be;</i>      | Essent, <i>they might be.</i> |

PERFECT, *may have been.*

- |  |                                     |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Fuërim, <i>I may have been,</i>                 | Fuërimus, <i>we may have been,</i>  |
| 2. Fuëris, <i>thou mayest have</i><br><i>been,</i> | Fuëritis, <i>ye may have been,</i>  |
| 3. Fuërit, <i>he may have been;</i>                | Fuërint, <i>they may have been.</i> |

PLUPERFECT, *might have been.*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Fuissem, <i>I might have</i><br><i>been,</i>       | Fuissēmus, <i>we might have</i><br><i>been,</i>  |
| 2. Fuissēs, <i>thou mightest</i><br><i>have been,</i> | Fuissētis, <i>ye might have been,</i>            |
| 3. Fuisset, <i>he might have</i><br><i>been;</i>      | Fuissent, <i>they might have</i><br><i>been.</i> |

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

- |                                 |                                |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 2. Es, <i>or esto, be thou,</i> | Estē, <i>or estōtē, be ye,</i> |
| 3. Esto, <i>let him be;</i>     | Sunto, <i>let them be.</i>     |

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT AND IMPERFECT,	Esse, <i>to be.</i>
PERFECT AND PLUPERFECT,	Fuisse, <i>to have been.</i>
FIRST FUTURE,	Esse futūrus, <i>to be about to be.</i>
SECOND FUTURE,	Fuisse futūrus, <i>to have been about to be.</i>
PARTICIPLE. FUTURE,	Futūrus, a, um, <i>about to be.</i>

## LESSON ON SUM.

### RULES.

The verb agrees with its subject in number and person.

Any verb may have the same case *after* as *before* it, when both words refer to the same person or thing.

If no nominative come between the relative and the verb, the relative is the subject of the verb; but if a nominative intervene, the relative is governed by the verb, or some other word in the sentence.

*Sum*, taken for *habeo* (*to have*), governs the dative.

*Sum*, taken for *affero* (*to bring*), governs two datives.

The compounds of *sum*, except *possum*, govern the dative.

Ego sum discipulus. Tu es bonus puer. Pax est jucunda. Vita est brevis. Mors est certa. Nulla potentia est longa. Honor est præmium virtutis. Senes sunt cauti. Ira est initium insanix. Quis musicus est hic? Quæ mulieres sunt eæ? Quæ negotia erant illa? Ille erat vir honestus. Lex fuit perniciosa. Isti fuerunt improbi homines. Hæc est domus quæ fuit deserta. Hoc est negotium quod fuit perfectum. Urbs fuerat in maximo periculo. Puer qui est studiosus erit doctus. Boni erunt beati. Ille fuerit lætus. Pueri sint callidi. Hæ puellæ sunt formosæ; illæ amabiles. Res humanæ sunt fragiles et caducæ. Justitia est domina et regina virtutum. Esto perpetua. Estote



vos fortes. Libri multi sunt mihi. Eadem mens est mihi, eadem tibi. Liber deest mihi. Præfuit exercitui. Ad fuit precibus. Est mihi voluptati. Est tibi exemplo. Vox populi est vox Dei. Salus populi est suprema lex. Dum anima est, spes est. In vino est veritas.

## STEM CONJUGATION.

### ACTIVE VOICE.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.	Supine.
Lēgo,	lēgēre,	lēgi,	lectum, <i>To read.</i>

### INDICATIVE MOOD.

#### PRESENT TENSE, *read.*

<i>Singular.</i>	1. Lēg-o,	<i>I read,</i>
	2. Leg-is,	<i>Thou readest,</i>
	3. Leg-it,	<i>He reads ;</i>
<i>Plural.</i>	1. Leg-īmus,	<i>We read,</i>
	2. Leg-ītis,	<i>Ye read,</i>
	3. Leg-unt,	<i>They read.</i>

#### IMPERFECT, *was reading.* (Action going on.)

<i>Singular.</i>	1. Lēg-ēbam,	<i>I was reading,</i>
	2. Leg-ēbas,	<i>Thou wast reading,</i>
	3. Leg-ēbat,	<i>He was reading ;</i>
<i>Plural.</i>	1. Leg-ēbāmus,	<i>We were reading,</i>
	2. Leg-ēbātis,	<i>Ye were reading,</i>
	3. Leg-ēbant,	<i>They were reading.</i>

#### AORIST, *read, or did read.* (Past time indefinite.)

<i>Singular.</i>	1. Lēg-i,	<i>I read,</i>
	2. Leg-isti,	<i>Thou didst read,</i>
	3. Leg-it,	<i>He read ;</i>
<i>Plural.</i>	1. Lēg-īmus,	<i>We read,</i>
	2. Leg-istis,	<i>Ye read,</i>
	3. Leg-ērunt, or ēre,	<i>They read.</i>

**PERFECT, have read.**

<i>Singular.</i>	1. Lēg-i,	<i>I have read,</i>
	2. Leg-isti,	<i>Thou hast read,</i>
	3. Leg-it,	<i>He has read ;</i>
<i>Plural.</i>	1. Leg-imus,	<i>We have read,</i>
	2. Leg-istis,	<i>Ye have read,</i>
	3. Leg-ērunt, or ēre,	<i>They have read.</i>

**PLUPERFECT, had read.**

<i>Singular.</i>	1. Lēg-eram,	<i>I had read,</i>
	2. Leg-eras,	<i>Thou hadst read,</i>
	3. Leg-erat,	<i>He had read ;</i>
<i>Plural.</i>	1. Leg-erāmus,	<i>We had read,</i>
	2. Leg-erātis,	<i>Ye had read,</i>
	3. Leg-erant,	<i>They had read.</i>

**FIRST FUTURE, shall, or will read.**

<i>Singular.</i>	1. Lēg-am,	<i>I will read,</i>
	2. Leg-es,	<i>Thou wilt read,</i>
	3. Leg-et,	<i>He will read ;</i>
<i>Plural.</i>	1. Leg-ēmus,	<i>We will read,</i>
	2. Leg-ētis,	<i>Ye will read,</i>
	3. Leg-ent,	<i>They will read.</i>

**SECOND FUTURE, shall, or will have read.**

<i>Singular.</i>	1. Lēg-ēro,	<i>I will have read,</i>
	2. Leg-ēris,	<i>Thou wilt have read,</i>
	3. Leg-ērit,	<i>He will have read ;</i>
<i>Plural.</i>	1. Leg-ērīmus,	<i>We will have read,</i>
	2. Leg-ērītis,	<i>Ye will have read,</i>
	3. Leg-ērint,	<i>They will have read.</i>

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT, *may read.*

<i>Singular.</i>	1. Lēg-am,	<i>I may read,</i>
	2. Leg-as,	<i>Thou mayest read,</i>
	3. Leg-at,	<i>He may read ;</i>
<i>Plural.</i>	1. Leg-āmus,	<i>We may read,</i>
	2. Leg-ātis,	<i>Ye may read,</i>
	3. Leg-ant,	<i>They may read.</i>

IMPERFECT, *might read.*

<i>Singular.</i>	1. Lēg-ērem,	<i>I might read,</i>
	2. Leg-ēres,	<i>Thou mightest read,</i>
	3. Leg-ēret,	<i>He might read ;</i>
<i>Plural.</i>	1. Leg-ērēmus,	<i>We might read,</i>
	2. Leg-ērētis,	<i>Ye might read,</i>
	3. Leg-ērent,	<i>They might read.</i>

PERFECT, *may have read.*

<i>Singular.</i>	1. Lēg-ērim,	<i>I may have read,</i>
	2. Leg-ēris,	<i>Thou mayest have read,</i>
	3. Leg-ērit,	<i>He may have read ;</i>
<i>Plural.</i>	1. Leg-ērīmus,	<i>We may have read,</i>
	2. Leg-ērītis,	<i>Ye may have read,</i>
	3. Leg-ērint,	<i>They may have read.</i>

PLUPERFECT, *might have read.*

<i>Singular.</i>	1. Lēg-issem,	<i>I might have read,</i>
	2. Leg-isses,	<i>Thou mightest have read,</i>
	3. Leg-isset,	<i>He might have read ;</i>
<i>Plural.</i>	1. Leg-issēmus,	<i>We might have read,</i>
	2. Leg-issētis,	<i>Ye might have read.</i>
	3. Leg-issent,	<i>They might have read.</i>

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

<i>Singular.</i>	2. Lēg-e or īto,	<i>Read thou,</i>
	3. Leg-īto,	<i>Let him read ;</i>
<i>Plural.</i>	2. Leg-īte or ītōte,	<i>Read ye,</i>
	3. Leg-unto,	<i>Let them read.</i>

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT AND IMPERFECT,	}	Lēg-ēre,	<i>To read,</i>
PERFECT AND PLUPERFECT,		Lēg-isse,	<i>To have read,</i>
FIRST FUTURE,		Esse lectūrus,	<i>To be about to read.</i>
SECOND FUTURE,		Fuisse lectūrus,	<i>To have been about to read.</i>

## PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT AND IMPERFECT,	Lēg-ens,	<i>Reading,</i>
FUTURE,	Lectūrus, a, um,	<i>About to read.</i>

## GERUNDS.

<i>Nom.</i>	Lēg-endum,	<i>Reading,</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	Leg-endi,	<i>Of reading,</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	Leg-endo,	<i>To reading,</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	Leg-endum,	<i>Reading,</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	Leg-endo,	<i>By reading.</i>

## SUPINES.

<i>Former,</i>	Lec-tum,	<i>To read.</i>
<i>Latter,</i>	Lec-tu,	<i>To read, or to be read.</i>

## LESSON ON THE STEM CONJUGATION, ACTIVE VOICE.

## RULES.

Verbs of a transitive signification govern the accusative.  
The infinitive mood has an accusative before it.

Ego lego. Tu dicis. Illi scribunt. Labor vincit. Tempus fugit. Rex regebat. Umbrae cadebant. Musae cecinerunt. Hostes vicerant. Cervi fugiunt lupum. Crocodilus ova pavit. Cæsar dimisit concilium. Boni colunt virtutem.

Cato interfecit se. Ventus egit nubes. Deus regit mundum. Puellæ carpebant flores. Illa incedit regina. Ego scripseram literas. Illi miserant nuncium. Accepero tuam epistolam. Agricola colet agrum. Atræ nubes condiderunt lunam. Amor tegit crimina. Res præter opinionem cecidit. Cicero dixit optime omnium. Philippus rex Macedonum Athenienses vicerat. Metellus primus elephantos duxit in triumpho. Ille fortis est qui vincit se. Deus, quem pii colunt, est æternus. Xerxes ex Græcia aufugit cum paucissimis militibus.

Ne te offendat veritas. Non legerim tuam epistolam. Ego dixissem multa. Jungite dexteras. Ne repellite salubria consilia. Dicit me scribere. Dixit se scripisse literas.

## STEM CONJUGATION.

### PASSIVE VOICE.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Part.
Lēgor,	lēgi,	lectus, <i>To be read.</i>

### INDICATIVE MOOD.

#### PRESENT TENSE, *am read.*

<i>Sing.</i>	1. Leg-or,	<i>I am read,</i>
	2. Leg-ēris or ēre,	<i>Thou art read,</i>
	3. Leg-itur,	<i>He is read;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	1. Leg-īmur,	<i>We are read,</i>
	2. Leg-īmīni,	<i>Ye are read,</i>
	3. Leg-untur,	<i>They are read.</i>

#### IMPERFECT, *was read* (*Was being read*).

<i>Sing.</i>	1. Leg-ēbar,	<i>I was read,</i>
	2. Leg-ebāris or ebāre,	<i>Thou wast read,</i>
	3. Leg-ebātur,	<i>He was read;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	1. Leg-ebāmur,	<i>We were read,</i>
	2. Leg-ebamīni,	<i>Ye were read,</i>
	3. Leg-ebantur,	<i>They were read.</i>

AORIST, *was read* (Past time indefinite).

<i>Sing.</i>	1. Lectus sum <i>or</i> fui,	<i>I was read,</i>
	2. Lectus es <i>or</i> fuisti,	<i>Thou wast read,</i>
	3. Lectus est <i>or</i> fuit,	<i>He was read;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	1. Lecti sumus <i>or</i> fuī-	<i>We were read,</i>
	mus,	
	2. Lecti estis <i>or</i> fuistis,	<i>Ye were read,</i>
	3. Lecti sunt <i>or</i> fuērunt	<i>They were read.</i>
	<i>or</i> fuēre,	

PERFECT, *have been read.*

<i>Sing.</i>	1. Lectus sum <i>or</i> fui,	<i>I have been read,</i>
	2. Lectus es <i>or</i> fuisti,	<i>Thou hast been read,</i>
	3. Lectus est <i>or</i> fuit,	<i>He has been read;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	1. Lecti sumus <i>or</i> fuī-	<i>We have been read,</i>
	mus,	
	2. Lecti estis <i>or</i> fuistis.	<i>Ye have been read,</i>
	3. Lecti sunt <i>or</i> fuē-	<i>They have been read.</i>
	runt <i>or</i> fuēre,	

PLUPERFECT, *had been read.*

<i>Sing.</i>	1. Lectus eram <i>or</i> fuēram,	<i>I had been read,</i>
	2. Lectus eras <i>or</i> fuēras,	<i>Thou hadst been read,</i>
	3. Lectus erat <i>or</i> fuērat,	<i>He had been read;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	1. Lecti erāmus <i>or</i> fuerāmus,	<i>We had been read,</i>
	2. Lecti erātis <i>or</i> fuerātis,	<i>Ye had been read,</i>
	3. Lecti erant <i>or</i> fuērant,	<i>They had been read.</i>

FIRST FUTURE, *shall, or will be read.*

<i>Sing.</i>	1. Leg-ar,	<i>I will be read,</i>
	2. Leg-ēris <i>or</i> -ēre,	<i>Thou wilt be read,</i>
	3. Leg-ētur,	<i>He will be read;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	1. Leg-ēmur,	<i>We will be read,</i>
	2. Leg-emīni,	<i>Ye will be read,</i>
	3. Leg-entur,	<i>They will be read.</i>

SECOND FUTURE, *shall, or will have been read.*

<i>Sing.</i>	1. Lectus fuëro,	<i>I will have been read,</i>
	2. Lectus fuëris,	<i>Thou wilt have been read,</i>
	3. Lectus fuërit,	<i>He will have been read ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	1. Lecti fuerimus,	<i>We will have been read,</i>
	2. Lecti fueritis,	<i>Ye will have been read,</i>
	3. Lecti fuërint,	<i>They will have been read.</i>

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT, *may be read.*

<i>Sing.</i>	1. Leg-ar,	<i>I may be read,</i>
	2. Leg-āris or-āre,	<i>Thou mayest be read,</i>
	3. Leg-ātur,	<i>He may be read ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	1. Leg-āmur,	<i>We may be read,</i>
	2. Leg-amīni,	<i>Ye may be read,</i>
	3. Leg-antur,	<i>They may be read.</i>

IMPERFECT, *might be read.*

<i>Sing.</i>	1. Leg-ërer,	<i>I might be read,</i>
	2. Leg-erëris or-ëre,	<i>Thou mightest be read,</i>
	3. Leg-erëtur,	<i>He might be read ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	1. Leg-erëmur,	<i>We might be read,</i>
	2. Leg-eremīni,	<i>Ye might be read,</i>
	3. Leg-erentur,	<i>They might be read.</i>

PERFECT, *may have been read.*

<i>Sing.</i>	1. Lectus sim or fuërim,	<i>I may have been read,</i>
	2. Lectus sis or fuëris,	<i>Thou mayest have been read,</i>
	3. Lectus sit or fuërit.	<i>He may have been read ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	1. Lecti simus or fuerimus,	<i>We may have been read,</i>
	2. Lecti sītis or fueritis,	<i>Ye may have been read,</i>
	3. Lecti sint or fuërint,	<i>They may have been read.</i>

**PLUPERFECT, might have been read.**

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Lectus essem or fuissem,	<i>I might have been read,</i>
2. Lectus esses or fuisses,	<i>Thou mightest have been read,</i>
3. Lectus esset or fuisset,	<i>He might have been read;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Lecti essēmus or fuissēmus,	<i>We might have been read,</i>
2. Lecti essētis or fuissētis,	<i>Ye might have been read,</i>
3. Lecti essent or fuissent,	<i>They might have been read.</i>

**IMPERATIVE MOOD.**

<i>Sing.</i> 2. Leg-ēre or-itor,	<i>Be thou read,</i>
3. Leg-itor,	<i>Let him be read;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 2. Leg-imīni,	<i>Be ye read,</i>
3. Leg-untor,	<i>Let them be read.</i>

**INFINITIVE MOOD.**

<b>PRESENT AND IMPERFECT,</b> Lēg-i,	<i>To be read,</i>
<b>PERFECT AND PLUPERF.,</b> Esse or fuisse lectus,	<i>To have been read,</i>
<b>FUTURE,</b> Lectum iri,	<i>To be about to be read.</i>

**PARTICIPLES.**

<b>PERFECT,</b> Lectus,-a,-um,	<i>Read,</i>
<b>GERUNDIVE,</b> Leg-endus,-a,-um,	<i>To be read.</i>

**LESSON ON THE STEM CONJUGATION, PASSIVE VOICE.****RULE.**

One verb governs another in the infinitive mood.

Ego cingor. Tu regeris. Nos ducimur. Ille tegebatur. Libri emebantur. Nuntius missus est. Flores carpti



sunt. Carmina scripta erant. Illi jungebantur. Urbes capiuntur. Consumitur ferrum. Hostes vincebantur. Milites interfecti sunt. Fabulæ scriptæ erant. Equus in prælium agitur. Ignavi pueri cædentur. Ego non victus fuero. Boni auctores legentur. Mali auctores negligentur. Cælum supra nubes extenditur. Regulus in Africa victus est. Leges epistolam quæ accepta est. Cicero pater patriæ dictus est. Omnis Gallia est divisa in partes tres. Multi agni a lupis cæsi sunt.

Nos credamur. Pons rescinderetur. Flores collecti sint. Horrida bella gererentur. Totum oppidum incensum esset. Oves a feris petiti sint. Hostes a Cæsare repulsi essent. Clauditor porta. Fures capiuntur. Longa vita a te agitor. Miles dicitur interfectus esse. Omnes agri dividuntur. Exercitus dicitur in Galliam duci.

## E CONJUGATION.

### ACTIVE VOICE.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.	Supine.
Mōneo,	Mōnēre,	Mōnui,	Mōnitum, <i>To advise.</i>

### INDICATIVE MOOD.

#### PRESENT TENSE, *advise.*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Mōn-eo,	<i>I advise,</i>
2. Mon-es,	<i>Thou advisest,</i>
3. Mon-et,	<i>He advises;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Mon-ēmus,	<i>We advise,</i>
2. Mon-ētis,	<i>Ye advise,</i>
3. Mon-ent,	<i>They advise.</i>

#### IMPERFECT, *was advising.*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Mōn-ēbam,	<i>I was advising,</i>
2. Mon-ēbas,	<i>Thou wast advising,</i>
3. Mon-ēbat,	<i>He was advising;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Mon-ēbāmus,	<i>We were advising,</i>
2. Mon-ēbātis,	<i>Ye were advising,</i>
3. Mon-ēbānt,	<i>They were advising.</i>

AORIST, *advised.*

<i>Sing.</i>	1. Mōn-ui,	<i>I advised,</i>
	2. Mon-uisti,	<i>Thou didst advise,</i>
	3. Mon-uit,	<i>He advised;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	1. Mon-uīmus,	<i>We advised,</i>
	2. Mon-uistis,	<i>Ye advised,</i>
	3. Mon-uērunt or uēre,	<i>They advised.</i>

PERFECT, *have advised.*

<i>Sing.</i>	1. Mōn-ui,	<i>I have advised,</i>
	2. Mon-uisti,	<i>Thou hast advised,</i>
	3. Mon-uit,	<i>He has advised;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	1. Mon-uīmus,	<i>We have advised,</i>
	2. Mon-uistis,	<i>Ye have advised,</i>
	3. Mon-uērunt or uēre,	<i>They have advised.</i>

PLUPERFECT, *had advised.*

<i>Sing.</i>	1. Mōn-uēram,	<i>I had advised,</i>
	2. Mon-uēras,	<i>Thou hadst advised,</i>
	3. Mon-uērat,	<i>He had advised;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	1. Mon-uērāmus,	<i>We had advised,</i>
	2. Mon-uērātis,	<i>Ye had advised,</i>
	3. Mon-uērant,	<i>They had advised.</i>

FIRST FUTURE, *shall, or will advise.*

<i>Sing.</i>	1. Mōn-ēbo,	<i>I will advise,</i>
	2. Mon-ēbis,	<i>Thou wilt advise,</i>
	3. Mon-ēbit,	<i>He will advise;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	1. Mon-ēbīmus,	<i>We will advise,</i>
	2. Mon-ēbītis,	<i>Ye will advise,</i>
	3. Mon-ēbunt,	<i>They will advise.</i>

SECOND FUTURE, *shall, or will have advised.*

<i>Sing.</i>	1. Mōn-uēro,	<i>I will have advised;</i>
	2. Mon-uēris,	<i>Thou wilt have advised,</i>
	3. Mon-uērit,	<i>He will have advised;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	1. Mon-uērīmus,	<i>We will have advised,</i>
	2. Mon-uērītis,	<i>Ye will have advised,</i>
	3. Mon-uērint,	<i>They will have advised.</i>

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT, *may advise.*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Mõn-eam,	<i>I may advise,</i>
2. Mon-eas,	<i>Thou mayest advise,</i>
3. Mon-eat,	<i>He may advise ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Mon-eāmus,	<i>We may advise,</i>
2. Mon-eātis,	<i>Ye may advise,</i>
3. Mon-eant,	<i>They may advise.</i>

IMPERFECT, *might advise.*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Mõn-ērem,	<i>I might advise,</i>
2. Mon-ēres,	<i>Thou mightest advise,</i>
3. Mon-ēret,	<i>He might advise ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Mon-ērēmus,	<i>We might advise,</i>
2. Mon-ērētis,	<i>Ye might advise,</i>
3. Mon-ērent,	<i>They might advise.</i>

PERFECT, *may have advised.*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Mõn-uërim,	<i>I may have advised,</i>
2. Mon uëris,	<i>Thou mayest have advised,</i>
3. Mon-uërit,	<i>He may have advised ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Mon-uëřimus,	<i>We may have advised,</i>
2. Mon-uëřitis,	<i>Ye may have advised,</i>
3. Mon-uërint,	<i>They may have advised.</i>

PLUPERFECT, *might have advised.*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Mõn-uissēm,	<i>I might have advised,</i>
2. Mon-uisses,	<i>Thou mightest have advised,</i>
3. Mon-uisset,	<i>He might have advised ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Mon-uissēmus,	<i>We might have advised,</i>
2. Mon-uissētis,	<i>Ye might have advised,</i>
3. Mon-uissent,	<i>They might have advised.</i>

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

<i>Sing.</i> 2.	Mön-e or-ēto,	<i>Advise thou,</i>
3.	Mön-ēto,	<i>Let him advise ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 2.	Mon-ēte or-ētōte,	<i>Advise ye,</i>
3.	Mon-ento,	<i>Let them advise.</i>

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

<b>PRES. AND IMP.</b>	Mön-ēre,	<i>To advise,</i>
<b>PERF. AND PLUP.</b>	Mon-uise,	<i>To have advised,</i>
<b>FIRST FUT.</b>	Esse-mon- itūrus,	<i>To be about to advise,</i>
<b>SECOND FUT.</b>	Fuisse mon- itūrus,	<i>To have been about to advise.</i>

## PARTICIPLES.

<b>PRES. AND IMP.</b>	Mön-ens,	<i>Advising,</i>
<b>FUTURE,</b>	Mon-itūrus, a, um,	<i>About to advise.</i>

## GERUNDS.

<i>Nom.</i>	Mön-endum,	<i>Advising,</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	Mon-endi,	<i>Of advising,</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	Mon-endo,	<i>To advising,</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	Mon-endum,	<i>Advising,</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	Mon-endo,	<i>By advising.</i>

## SUPINES.

<i>Former,</i>	Mön-itum,	<i>To advise.</i>
<i>Latter,</i>	Mon-itu,	<i>To advise, or to be advised.</i>

## LESSON ON THE E CONJUGATION, ACTIVE VOICE.

## RULES.

Nouns, signifying the time *when*, are put in the ablative ; those, *how long*, in the accusative, sometimes in the ablative.

Nouns, signifying the *instrument, cause, means, or manner*, are put in the ablative.

Habeo librum. Tenet locum. Docebat puerum. Tenuerunt cursum. Milites viderunt hostem. Cæsar habebat magnum exercitum. Illi floruerant. Arbor fronduerit. Canis arcebit fures. Tu moneas. Sol luceat. Vos mulceretis. Ille maneat mecum. Illi pranderent. Periculum imminuerit. Illi tacuerint longum tempus. Ille mansisset totum diem. Tacete vos. Non debemus temere spondere. Dicit se mansurum esse. Si tacuisses salvus esses. Omnes debent cohibere iram. Gaudeo te adesse. Navis tenuit cursum. Magna pericula imminebant. Nulla habemus arma contra mortem. Mures aliquando habuerunt consilium. Quondam culex in cornu tauri consedit. Post Numæ mortem Tullus Hostilius obtinuit regnum. Servi parent propter metum, boni propter officium. Canis jacebat in præsepi, bovesque a pabulo arcebat. Cyrus omnium in exercitu suo militum nomina tenebat. Virtutis amor nos ab injuria prohibere debet. Mulier quædam habebat gallinam quæ quotidie ovum pariebat aureum.

## E CONJUGATION.

### PASSIVE VOICE.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Part.
Mōn-eor,	Mōn-ēri,	Mōn-itus, <i>To be advised.</i>

### INDICATIVE MOOD.

#### PRESENT TENSE, *am advised.*

<i>Sing.</i>	1. Mōn-eor,	<i>I am advised,</i>
	2. Mon-ēris or-ēre,	<i>Thou art advised,</i>
	3. Mon-ētur,	<i>He is advised;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	1. Mon-ēmur,	<i>We are advised,</i>
	2. Mon-emīni,	<i>Ye are advised,</i>
	3. Mon-entur,	<i>They are advised.</i>

IMPERFECT, *was advised.*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Mōn-ēbar,	<i>I was advised,</i>
2. 'Mon-ebāris or-ebāre,	<i>Thou wast advised,</i>
3. Mon-ebātur,	<i>He was advised ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Mon-ebāmur,	<i>We were advised,</i>
2. Mon-ebamīni,	<i>Ye were advised,</i>
3. Mon-ebantur,	<i>They were advised.</i>

AORIST, *was advised.*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Mōnītus sum or fui,	<i>I was advised,</i>
2. Mon-ītus es or fuisti,	<i>Thou wast advised,</i>
3. Mon-ītus est or fuit,	<i>He was advised ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Mon-īti sumus, or fuīmus, *	<i>We were advised,</i>
2. Mon-īti estis or fu- istis,	<i>Ye were advised,</i>
3. Mon-īti sunt or fuē- runt or fuēre,	<i>They were advised.</i>

PERFECT, *have been advised.*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Mon-ītus, sum or fui,	<i>I have been advised,</i>
2. Mon-ītus es or fuisti,	<i>Thou hast been advised,</i>
3. Mon-ītus est or fuit,	<i>He has been advised ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Mon-īti sumus or fu- imus,	<i>We have been advised,</i>
2. Mon-īti estis or fu- istis,	<i>Ye have been advised,</i>
3. Mon-īti sunt or fuē- runt or fuēre,	<i>They have been advised.</i>

PLUPERFECT, *had been advised.*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Mon-ītus eram or fuēram,	<i>I had been advised,</i>
2. Mon-ītus eras or fuēraa,	<i>Thou hadst been advised,</i>
3. Mon-ītus erat or fuērat,	<i>He had been advised ;</i>

- Plur.* 1. Mon-īti erāmus or    *We had been advised,*  
              fuerāmus,  
       2. Mon-īti erātis or    *Ye had been advised,*  
              fuerātis,  
       3. Mon-īti erant or    *They had been advised.*  
              fuērant,

**FIRST FUTURE, shall or will be advised.**

- Sing.* 1. Mōn-ēbor,            *I will be advised,*  
       2. Mon-ebēris or ebēre,    *Thou wilt be advised,*  
       3. Mon-ebitur,           *He will be advised;*  
*Plur.* 1. Mon-ebimur,        *We will be advised,*  
       2. Mon-ebimīni,        *Ye will be advised,*  
       3. Mon-ebuntur,        *They will be advised.*

**SECOND FUTURE, shall or will have been advised.**

- Sing.* 1. Mon-ītus fuēro,       *I will have been advised,*  
       2. Mon-ītus fuēris,       *Thou wilt have been ad-*  
                                      *vised,*  
       3. Mon-ītus fuērit,       *He will have been advised;*  
*Plur.* 1. Mon-īti fuerīmus,    *We will have been ad-*  
                                      *vised,*  
       2. Mon-īti fuerītis,       *Ye will have been advised,*  
       3. Mon-īti fuērint,       *They will have been ad-*  
                                      *vised.*

### SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

**PRESENT, may be advised.**

- Sing.* 1. Mōn-eār,            *I may be advised,*  
       2. Mon-eāris or eāre,    *Thou mayest be advised,*  
       3. Mon-eātur,           *He may be advised;*  
*Plur.* 1. Mon-eāmur,        *We may be advised,*  
       2. Mon-eamīni,        *Ye may be advised,*  
       3. Mon-eantur,        *They may be advised.*

**IMPERFECT, might be advised.**

- Sing.* 1. Mōn-ērēr,           *I might be advised,*  
       2. Mon-erēris or erēre,   *Thou mightest be advised,*  
       3. Mon-erētūr,          *He might be advised;*

<i>Plur.</i> 1. Mon-erēmur,	<i>We might be advised,</i>
2. Mon-eremīni,	<i>Ye might be advised,</i>
3. Mon-erentur,	<i>They might be advised.</i>

**PERFECT, may have been advised.**

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Mon-ītus sim or fuēr- rim,	<i>I may have been advised,</i>
2. Mon-ītus sis or fuō- ris,	<i>Thou mayest have been ad- vised,</i>
3. Mon-ītus sit or fuērit,	<i>He may have been advised;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Mon-īti sīmus or fue- rimus,	<i>We may have been advised,</i>
2. Mon-īti sītis or fue- rītis,	<i>Ye may have been advised,</i>
3. Mon-īti sint or fuē- rint,	<i>They may have been ad- vised.</i>

**PLUPERFECT, might have been advised.**

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Mon-ītus essem or fuissem,	<i>I might have been advised,</i>
2. Mon-ītus esses or fuisses,	<i>Thou mightest have been advised,</i>
3. Mon-ītus esset or fuisset,	<i>He might have been ad- vised;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Mon-īti essēmus or fuissēmus,	<i>We might have been ad- vised,</i>
2. Mon-īti essētis or fuissētis,	<i>Ye might have been ad- vised,</i>
3. Mon-īti essent or fuissent,	<i>They might have been ad- vised.</i>

**IMPERATIVE MOOD.**

<i>Sing.</i> 2. Mōn-ēre or-ētor,	<i>Be thou advised,</i>
3. Mon-ētor,	<i>Let him be advised;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 2. Mon-emīni,	<i>Be ye advised,</i>
3. Mon-entor,	<i>Let them be advised.</i>



## INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRES. AND IMPER.,	Mōn-ēri,	<i>To be advised,</i>
PERF. AND PLUP.,	Esse or fuisse mon-itus,	<i>To have been advised,</i>
FUTURE,	Mon-ītum iri,	<i>To be about to be advised.</i>

## PARTICIPLES.

PERFECT,	Mon-itus, a, um,	<i>Advised,</i>
GERUNDIVE,	Mon-endus, a, um,	<i>To be advised.</i>

## LESSON ON THE E CONJUGATION, PASSIVE VOICE.

Ego jubeor. Ille tenetur. Vos monebamini. Hostes territi sunt. Regnum obtinebatur. Homo visus erat. Puer docebitur. Ego adhibitus fuero. Amor foveatur. Ille precibus commoveretur. Obsides retinerentur. Gloria obtenta sit. Luna quæ visa est. Pecunia tenetor. Vos pueri monemini. Ira debet cohiberi. Cæsar jussit castra moveri. Hostes ab injuria prohibiti essent. Milites adhibiti erant ad concilium. Iter videbatur longum. Pauperes habentur miseri. Omnes jubentur ab armis discedere. Exercitus a rapinis debet prohiberi. Oves non ubique tondentur. Amici obsequio retinentur. Cicero habebatur disertus. Nuntius jussus est manere. Milites a prælio continebantur. Dicit se jussum esse tacere. Carthago a Scipione Africano deleta est. Captivi ab hostibus tenebantur. Qui se ipsum non coercet, carcere et vinculis coercebitur. Helvetia undique loci natura continetur.

## A CONJUGATION.

## ACTIVE VOICE.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.	Supine.
Amo,	Amāre,	Amāvi,	Amātum, <i>To love.</i>

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE, *love.*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Am-o,	<i>I love,</i>
2. Am-as,	<i>Thou lovest,</i>
3. Am-at,	<i>He loves ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Am-āmus,	<i>We love,</i>
2. Am-ātis,	<i>Ye love,</i>
3. Am-ant,	<i>They love.</i>

IMPERFECT, *was loving.*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Am-ābam,	<i>I was loving,</i>
2. Am-ābas,	<i>Thou wast loving,</i>
3. Am-ābat,	<i>He was loving ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Am-abāmus,	<i>We were loving,</i>
2. Am-abātis,	<i>Ye were loving,</i>
3. Am-ābant,	<i>They were loving.</i>

AORIST, *loved.*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Am-āvi,	<i>I loved,</i>
2. Am-avisti,	<i>Thou didst love.</i>
3. Am-āvit,	<i>He loved ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Am-avīmus,	<i>We loved,</i>
2. Am-avistis,	<i>Ye loved,</i>
3. Am-avērunt or -avēre,	<i>They loved.</i>

PERFECT, *have loved.*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Am-āvi,	<i>I have loved,</i>
2. Am-avisti,	<i>Thou hast loved,</i>
3. Am-āvit,	<i>He has loved ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Am-avīmus,	<i>We have loved,</i>
2. Am-avistis,	<i>Ye have loved,</i>
3. Am-avērunt, or -avēre,	<i>They have loved.</i>

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## PARTICIPLES.

<b>PRES. AND IMP.</b>	<b>Am-ans,</b>	<i>Loving,</i>
<b>FUTURE,</b>	<b>Am-atūrus, a, um,</b>	<i>About to love.</i>

## GERUNDS.

<i>Nom.</i>	<b>Am-andum,</b>	<i>Loving,</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<b>Am-andi,</b>	<i>Of loving,</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<b>Am-ando,</b>	<i>To loving,</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<b>Am-andum,</b>	<i>Loving,</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<b>Am-ando,</b>	<i>By loving.</i>

## SUPINES.

<i>Former,</i>	<b>Am-ātum,</b>	<i>To love,</i>
<i>Latter,</i>	<b>Am-ātu,</b>	<i>To love, or to be loved.</i>

## LESSON ON THE A CONJUGATION, ACTIVE VOICE.

Ego celo. Agricola laborat. Recte judicas. Ille narrat fabulam. Canis latrat. Aves nidificabant. Ille imperavit. Vos curavistis. Onerabant naves. Ædificavit magnam domum. Ventus flaverat. Nemo negabit. Iter explorabunt. Ego nominavero. Vos paretis. Nos ambulemus. Orarent pacem. Manus laborarent. Vulneraverit militem. Exploravissent viam. Ama deum. Declara tuam sententiam. Ne temere jurate. Parate vos viam. Debetis orare pacem. Dicit se pugnaturum esse. Milites spectabant hostem. Debemus amare omnes. Puer ambulat in templo. Furorem ac tela hostium vitemus. Elephanti gregatim ambulant. Aquilæ nidificant in rupibus et arboribus. Postea Latinus in illis regionibus imperavit. Deus creavit coelum et terram. Æneas urbem condidit, quam in honorem conjugis Laviniam appellavit. Tum in Macedoniam penetrans regem Philippum vicit. Illecebras voluptatis vitare debemus. Neque cum hominibus tantum, sed etiam cum monstris dimicavit.

## A CONJUGATION.

## PASSIVE VOICE.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Part.
Amor,	Amāri,	Amātus, <i>To be loved.</i>

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE, *am loved.*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Am-or,	<i>I am loved,</i>
2. Am-āris, or-āre,	<i>Thou art loved,</i>
3. Am-ātur,	<i>He is loved ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Am-āmur,	<i>We are loved,</i>
2. Am-amīni,	<i>Ye are loved,</i>
3. Am-antur,	<i>They are loved.</i>

IMPERFECT, *was loved.*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Am-ābar,	<i>I was loved,</i>
2. Am-abāris or-abāre,	<i>Thou wast loved,</i>
3. Am-abātur,	<i>He was loved ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Am-abāmur,	<i>We were loved,</i>
2. Am-abamīni,	<i>Ye were loved,</i>
3. Am-abantur,	<i>They were loved.</i>

AORIST, *was loved.*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Am-ātus sum or fui,	<i>I was loved,</i>
2. Am-ātus es or fuisti,	<i>Thou wast loved,</i>
3. Am-ātus est or fuit,	<i>He was loved ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Am-āti sumus or fuī-	<i>We were loved,</i>
mus,	
2. Am-āti estis or fu-	<i>Ye were loved,</i>
istis,	
3. Am-āti sunt or fuē-	<i>They were loved.</i>
runt or fuēre,	

**PERFECT, have been loved.**

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Am-ātus sum or fui,	<i>I have been loved,</i>
2. Am-ātus es or fuisti,	<i>Thou hast been loved,</i>
3. Am-ātus est or fuit,	<i>He has been loved ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Am-āti sumus or fuimus,	<i>We have been loved,</i>
2. Am-āti estis or fuistis,	<i>Ye have been loved,</i>
3. Am-āti sunt or fuērunt or fuēre,	<i>They have been loved.</i>

**PLUPERFECT, had been loved.**

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Am-ātus eram or fuēram,	<i>I had been loved,</i>
2. Am-ātus eras or fuēras,	<i>Thou hadst been loved,</i>
3. Am-ātus erat or fuērat,	<i>He had been loved ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Am-āti erāmus or fuerāmus,	<i>We had been loved,</i>
2. Am-āti erātis or fuerātis,	<i>Ye had been loved,</i>
3. Am-āti erant or fuērant,	<i>They had been loved.</i>

**FIRST FUTURE, shall or will be loved.**

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Am-ābor,	<i>I will be loved,</i>
2. Am-āberis or abēre,	<i>Thou wilt be loved,</i>
3. Am-abitur	<i>He will be loved ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Am-abimur,	<i>We will be loved,</i>
2. Am-abimini,	<i>Ye will be loved,</i>
3. Am-abuntur,	<i>They will be loved.</i>

**SECOND FUTURE, shall or will have been loved.**

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Am-ātus fuēro,	<i>I will have been loved,</i>
2. Am-ātus fuēris,	<i>Thou wilt have been loved,</i>
3. Am-ātus fuērit,	<i>He will have been loved ;</i>

<i>Plur.</i> 1. Am-āti fuerīmus,	<i>We will have been loved,</i>
2. Am-āti fuerītis,	<i>Ye will have been loved,</i>
3. Am-āi fuērint,	<i>They will have been loved.</i>

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT, *may be loved.*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Am-er,	<i>I may be loved,</i>
2. Am-ēris or ēre,	<i>Thou mayest be loved,</i>
3. Am-ētur,	<i>He may be loved;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Am-ēmur,	<i>We may be loved,</i>
2. Am-emīni,	<i>Ye may be loved,</i>
3. Am-entur,	<i>They may be loved.</i>

IMPERFECT, *might be loved.*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Am-ārer,	<i>I might be loved,</i>
2. Am-arēris or arēre,	<i>Thou mightest be loved,</i>
3. Am-arētur,	<i>He might be loved;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Am-arēmur,	<i>We might be loved,</i>
2. Am-aremīni,	<i>Ye might be loved,</i>
3. Am-arentur,	<i>They might be loved.</i>

PERFECT, *may have been loved.*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Am-ātus sim or fuērī-	<i>I may have been loved,</i>
rim,	
2. Am-ātus sis or fuērī-	<i>Thou mayest have been</i>
ris,	<i>loved,</i>
3. Am-ātus sit or fuērīt,	<i>He may have been loved;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Am-āti sīmus or fue-	<i>We may have been loved,</i>
rīmus,	
2. Am-āti sītis or fue-	<i>Ye may have been loved,</i>
rītis,	
3. Am-āti sint or fuērī-	<i>They may have been loved.</i>
rint,	



**PLUPERFECT, might have been loved.**

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Am-ātus essem or	<i>I might have been loved,</i>
fuissem,	
2. Am-ātus esses or	<i>Thou mightest have been</i>
fuisses,	<i>loved,</i>
3. Am-ātus esset or fu-	<i>He might have been loved;</i>
isset,	
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Am-āti essēmus or	<i>We might have been loved,</i>
fuissēmus,	
2. Am-āti essētis or fu-	<i>Ye might have been loved,</i>
issetis,	
3. Am-āti essent or fu-	<i>They might have been loved.</i>
issent,	

**IMPERATIVE MOOD.**

<i>Sing.</i> 2. Am-āre or-ātor,	<i>Be thou loved,</i>
3. Am-ātor,	<i>Let him be loved;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 2. Am-amīni,	<i>Be ye loved,</i>
3. Am-antor,	<i>Let them be loved.</i>

**INFINITIVE MOOD.**

<b>PRES. AND IMP.,</b>	Am-āri,	<i>To be loved,</i>
<b>PERF. AND PLUP.,</b>	Esse or fuisse	<i>To have been loved,</i>
	am-ātus,	
<b>FUTURE,</b>	Am-ātum iri,	<i>To be about to be loved.</i>

**PARTICIPLES.**

<b>PERFECT,</b>	Am-ātus, a, um,	<i>Loved,</i>
<b>GERUNDIVE,</b>	Am-andus, a, um,	<i>To be loved.</i>

**LESSON ON THE A CONJUGATION, PASSIVE VOICE.**

Ego vocor. Domus ædificatur. Nos celamur. Fabula narratur. Naves onerabantur. Urbs vocabatur Lavinia. Ignavus puer castigabitur. Hostes fugati sunt. Iter ex-

ploratum est. Viæ exploratæ erant. Tu accusaberis. Vos damnabimini. Ego velatus fuero. Præco vocetur. Pax oraretur. Boni pueri laudentur, improbi vituperentur. Bellum pararetur. Exercitus fugaretur. Miles vulneratus sit. Agni immolati sint. Legatus honoratus esset. Fabulæ narratæ essent. Servus dicebatur liberari. Dixit se paratum esse. Hoc non debet negari. Mentēs animique omnium perturbarentur. Ut timoris suspicio vitaretur. Præsidium in oppido collocatum est.

Feræ domantur fame atque verberibus. Apud Romanos mortui plerumque cremabantur. Multa animalia congregantur, et contra alia dimicant. Romulus Sylvius in Albanum lacum præcipitatus est. Post Romuli mortem Numa Pompilius rex creatus est. Ob hanc rem a dictatore damnatus est.

## I CONJUGATION.

### ACTIVE VOICE.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.	Supine.
Audio,	Audire,	Audīvi,	Auditum, <i>To hear.</i>

### INDICATIVE MOOD.

#### PRESENT TENSE, *hear.*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Aud-io,	<i>I hear,</i>
2. Aud-is,	<i>Thou hearest,</i>
3. Aud-it,	<i>He hears ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Aud-īmus,	<i>We hear,</i>
2. Aud-ītis,	<i>Ye hear,</i>
3. Aud-iunt.	<i>They hear.</i>

#### IMPERFECT, *was hearing.*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Aud-iēbam,	<i>I was hearing,</i>
2. Aud-iēbas,	<i>Thou wast hearing,</i>
3. Aud-iēbat,	<i>He was hearing ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Aud-iēbāmus,	<i>We were hearing,</i>
2. Aud-iēbātis,	<i>Ye were hearing,</i>
3. Aud-iēbant,	<i>They were hearing.</i>

**AORIST, heard.**

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Aud-īvi,	<i>I heard,</i>
2. Aud-ivisti,	<i>Thou didst hear,</i>
3. Aud-īvit,	<i>He heard ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Aud-ivīmus,	<i>We heard,</i>
2. Aud-ivistis,	<i>Ye heard,</i>
3. Aud-ivērunt, or-ivere,	<i>They heard.</i>

**PERFECT, have heard.**

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Aud-īvi,	<i>I have heard,</i>
2. Aud-ivistis,	<i>Thou hast heard,</i>
3. Aud-īvit,	<i>He has heard ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Aud-ivīmus,	<i>We have heard,</i>
2. Aud-ivistis,	<i>Ye have heard,</i>
3. Aud-ivērunt, or-ivēre,	<i>They have heard.</i>

**PLUPERFECT, had heard.**

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Aud-ivēram,	<i>I had heard,</i>
2. Aud-ivēras,	<i>Thou hadst heard,</i>
3. Aud-ivērat,	<i>He had heard ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Aud-iverāmus,	<i>We had heard,</i>
2. Aud-iverātis,	<i>Ye had heard,</i>
3. Aud-ivērant,	<i>They had heard.</i>

**FIRST FUTURE, shall or will hear.**

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Aud-iam,	<i>I will hear,</i>
2. Aud-ies,	<i>Thou wilt hear,</i>
3. Aud-iet,	<i>He will hear ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Aud-iēmus,	<i>We will hear,</i>
2. Aud-iētis,	<i>Ye will hear,</i>
3. Aud-ient,	<i>They will hear.</i>

**SECOND FUTURE, shall or will have heard.**

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Aud-ivēro,	<i>I will have heard,</i>
2. Aud-ivēris,	<i>Thou wilt have heard,</i>
3. Aud-ivērit,	<i>He will have heard ;</i>

<i>Plur.</i> 1. Aud-iverimus,	<i>We will have heard,</i>
2. Aud-iveritis,	<i>Ye will have heard,</i>
3. Aud-iverint,	<i>They will have heard.</i>

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT, *may hear.*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Aud-iam,	<i>I may hear,</i>
2. Aud-ias,	<i>Thou mayest hear,</i>
3. Aud-iat,	<i>He may hear ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Aud-iāmus,	<i>We may hear,</i>
2. Aud-iātis,	<i>Ye may hear,</i>
3. Aud-iant,	<i>They may hear.</i>

IMPERFECT, *might hear.*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Aud-irem,	<i>I might hear,</i>
2. Aud-ires,	<i>Thou mightest hear,</i>
3. Aud-iret,	<i>He might hear ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Aud-irēmus,	<i>We might hear,</i>
2. Aud-irētis,	<i>Ye might hear,</i>
3. Aud-irent,	<i>They might hear.</i>

PERFECT, *may have heard.*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Aud-ivērim,	<i>I may have heard,</i>
2. Aud-ivēris,	<i>Thou mayest have heard,</i>
3. Aud-ivērit,	<i>He may have heard ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Aud-ivarimus,	<i>We may have heard,</i>
2. Aud-iveritis,	<i>Ye may have heard,</i>
3. Aud-ivērint,	<i>They may have heard.</i>

PLUPERFECT, *might have heard.*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Aud-ivissem,	<i>I might have heard,</i>
2. Aud-ivissēs,	<i>Thou mightest have heard,</i>
3. Aud-ivisset,	<i>He might have heard ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Aud-ivissēmus,	<i>We might have heard,</i>
2. Aud-ivissētis,	<i>Ye might have heard,</i>
3. Aud-ivissent,	<i>They might have heard.</i>

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

<i>Sing.</i> 2. Aud-i or-īto,	<i>Hear thou,</i>
3. Aud-īto,	<i>Let him hear;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 2. Aud-īte or-itōte,	<i>Hear ye,</i>
3. Aud-iunto,	<i>Let them hear.</i>

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

<b>PRES. AND IMP.,</b> Aud-īre,	<i>To hear,</i>
<b>PERF. AND PLUP.,</b> Aud-ivisse,	<i>To have heard,</i>
<b>FIRST FUTURE,</b> Esse aud-itūrus,	<i>To be about to hear,</i>
<b>SECOND FUTURE,</b> Fuisse aud-itūrus,	<i>To have been about to hear.</i>

## PARTICIPLES.

<b>PRES. AND IMP.</b> Aud-iens,	<i>Hearing,</i>
<b>FUTURE,</b> Aud-itūrus, a, um,	<i>About to hear.</i>

## GERUNDS.

<i>Nom.</i> Aud-iendum,	<i>Hearing,</i>
<i>Gen.</i> Aud-iendi,	<i>Of hearing,</i>
<i>Dat.</i> Aud-iendo,	<i>To hearing,</i>
<i>Acc.</i> Aud-iendum,	<i>Hearing,</i>
<i>Abl.</i> Aud-iendo,	<i>By hearing.</i>

## SUPINES.

<i>Former,</i> Aud-ītum,	<i>To hear,</i>
<i>Latter,</i> Aud-ītu,	<i>To hear, or to be heard.</i>

## LESSON ON THE I CONJUGATION, ACTIVE VOICE.

Ego dormio. Equi hinnunt. Aequora sæviunt. Bos mugiebat. Custodes dormiebant. Magister erudit. Bo-  
ves mugiverant. Ille audivit. Milites muniverunt castra.  
Sues grunniverant. Hostes venerunt. Illi nutriverant. Vos  
nescietis. Boni obedient. Canes dormirent. Ego vesti-

vero. Magister puniverit. Canis custodiat. Servi obedi-  
rent. Leones rugiverint. Vulgus sævivisset. Ille audito.  
Dicebantur nescire. Debemus audire. Hostes sunt impe-  
dituri. Uno certamine bellum finivit.

Ceres frumentum invenit; Bacchus vinum; Mercurius  
litteras. Senes minime sentiunt morbos contagiosos. Quæ-  
dam animalia totam hiemem dormiunt. Tempus ruit, et  
cito ultima hora superveniet. Antiquissimis temporibus  
Saturnus in Italiam venisse dicitur. Mores Romanorum  
Numa Pompilius mollivit. Omes aut morte aut exilio  
punivit.

## I CONJUGATION.

### PASSIVE VOICE.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Part.	
Audior,	Audiri,	Auditus,	<i>To be heard.</i>

### INDICATIVE MOOD.

#### PRESENT TENSE, *am heard.*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Aud-ior,	<i>I am heard,</i>
2. Aud-iris or-ire,	<i>Thou art heard,</i>
3. Aud-itur,	<i>He is heard ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Aud-īmur,	<i>We are heard,</i>
2. Aud-imīni,	<i>Ye are heard,</i>
3. Aud-iuntur,	<i>They are heard.</i>

#### IMPERFECT, *was heard.*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Aud-iēbar,	<i>I was heard,</i>
2. Aud-iebāris or-ie- bāre,	<i>Thou wast heard,</i>
3. Aud-iebātur,	<i>He was heard ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Aud-iebāmur,	<i>We were heard,</i>
2. Aud-iebamīni,	<i>Ye were heard,</i>
3. Aud-iebantur,	<i>They were heard.</i>

**AORIST, was heard.**

- Sing.* 1. Aud-ītus sum *or* fui, *I was heard,*  
 2. Aud-ītus es *or* fu-  
     isti, *Thou wast heard,*  
 3. Aud-ītus est *or* fuit, *He was heard ;*  
*Plur.* 1. Aud-īti sumus *or* fu-  
     imus, *We were heard,*  
 2. Aud-īti estis *or* fu-  
     istis, *Ye were heard,*  
 3. Aud-īti sunt *or* fuē-  
     runt *or* fuēre, *They were heard.*

**PERFECT, have been heard.**

- Sing.* 1. Aud-ītus sum *or* fui, *I have been heard,*  
 2. Aud-ītus es *or* fu-  
     isti, *Thou hast been heard,*  
 3. Aud-ītus est *or* fuit, *He has been heard ;*  
*Plur.* 1. Aud-īti sumus *or* fu-  
     imus, *We have been heard,*  
 2. Aud-īti estis *or* fu-  
     istis, *Ye have been heard,*  
 3. Aud-īti sunt *or* fuē-  
     runt *or* fuēre. *They have been heard.*

**PLUPERFECT, had been heard.**

- Sing.* 1. Aud-ītus eram *or* fu-  
     fueram, *I had been heard,*  
 2. Aud-ītus eras *or* fuē-  
     ras, *Thou hadst been heard,*  
 3. Aud-ītus erat *or* fuē-  
     rat, *He had been heard ;*  
*Plur.* 1. Aud-īti erāmus *or* fue-  
     rāmus, *We had been heard,*  
 2. Aud-īti erātis *or* fue-  
     rātis, *Ye had been heard,*  
 3. Aud-īti erant *or* fuē-  
     rant, *They had been heard.*

FIRST FUTURE, *shall, or will be heard.*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Aud-iar,	<i>I will be heard,</i>
2. Aud-iēris <i>or</i> -iēre,	<i>Thou wilt be heard,</i>
3. Aud-iētur,	<i>He will be heard ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Aud-iēmur,	<i>We will be heard,</i>
2. Aud-iemīni,	<i>Ye will be heard,</i>
3. Aud-ientur,	<i>They will be heard.</i>

SECOND FUTURE, *shall, or will have been heard.*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Aud-ītus fuēro,	<i>I will have been heard,</i>
2. Aud-ītus fuēris,	<i>Thou wilt have been heard,</i>
3. Aud-ītus fuērit,	<i>He will have been heard ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Aud-īti fuerīmus,	<i>We will have been heard,</i>
2. Aud-īti fuerītis,	<i>Ye will have been heard,</i>
3. Aud-īti fuērint,	<i>They will have been heard.</i>

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT, *may be heard.*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Aud-iar,	<i>I may be heard,</i>
2. Aud-iāris <i>or</i> -iāre,	<i>Thou mayest be heard,</i>
3. Aud-iātur,	<i>He may be heard ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Aud-iāmur,	<i>We may be heard,</i>
2. Aud-iamīni,	<i>Ye may be heard,</i>
3. Aud-iantur,	<i>They may be heard.</i>

IMPERFECT, *might be heard.*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Aud-īrer,	<i>I might be heard,</i>
2. Aud-irēris, <i>or</i> -irēre,	<i>Thou mightest be heard,</i>
3. Aud-irētur,	<i>He might be heard ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Aud-irēmur,	<i>We might be heard,</i>
2. Aud-iremīni,	<i>Ye might be heard,</i>
3. Aud-irentur,	<i>They might be heard.</i>



**PERFECT, may have been heard.**

- Sing.* 1. Aud-itus sim or fuë- *I may have been heard,*  
rim,  
2. Aud-itus sis or fuë- *Thou mayest have been*  
ris, *heard,*  
3. Aud-itus sit or fuë- *He may have been heard;*  
rit,  
*Plur.* 1. Aud-iti sîmus or fue- *We may have been heard,*  
rîmus,  
2. Aud-iti sîtis or fue- *Ye may have been heard,*  
rîtis,  
3. Aud-iti sint or fuë- *They may have been heard.*  
rint,

**PLUPERFECT, might have been heard.**

- Sing.* 1. Aud-itus essem or *I might have been heard,*  
fuissem,  
2. Aud-itus esses or *Thou mightest have been*  
fuisses, *heard,*  
3. Aud-itus esset or *He might have been heard;*  
fuisset,  
*Plur.* 1. Aud-iti essêmus or *We might have been heard,*  
fuissêmus,  
2. Aud-iti essêtis or *Ye might have been heard,*  
fuissêtis,  
3. Aud-iti essent or *They might have been*  
fuissent, *heard.*

**IMPERATIVE MOOD.**

- Sing.* 2. Aud-îre or-îtor, *Be thou heard,*  
3. Aud-îtor, *Let him be heard;*  
*Plur.* 2. Aud-imîni, *Be ye heard,*  
3. Aud-iuntor, *Let them be heard.*

**INFINITIVE MOOD.**

- PRES. AND IMP.** Aud-îri, *To be heard,*  
**PERF. AND PLUP.** Esse or fuisse *To have been heard,*  
aud-itus,  
**FUTURE,** Aud-îtum iri, *To be about to be heard.*

## PARTICIPLES.

PERFECT,	And-ītus, a, um,	<i>Heard,</i>
GERUNDIVE,	And-iendus, a, um,	<i>To be heard.</i>

## LESSON ON THE I CONJUGATION, PASSIVE VOICE.

Pueri erudiuntur. Exercitus impeditur. Castra muniebantur. Puer vestitus est. Discipuli puniti erant. Magister obediatur. Ego nutritus fuero. Spolia custodiantur. Dominus serviretur. Ego auditus sim. Illi impediti essent. Ira debet molliri. Hæ res ab illis audiebantur. Milites diu impediti sunt. Murus custoditur ab omni parte. Longum bellum ab eo finitum est. In Syria nigri leones reperiuntur. In Africa nec cervi, nec apri, nec ursi inveniuntur. Literæ a Phœnicibus inventæ sunt. Illi omnes, aut morte, aut exilio, puniti sunt.

## PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES UPON THE VERBS.

Festina lente. Pueri parento. Nosce te ipsum. Loquere rarius. Imitare bonos. Ne quasvis injurias ulciscimini. Si probitatem amabis, et ipse a probis amaberis. Mox nabis sine cortice. In quibus sedibus habitabimus post mortem? Sequere me, nec errabis. Virtus neque incendio, neque naufragio amittetur. Bonus bonos imitatur, eorumque vestigia sequetur. Surdum et stupidum docendo operam perdidisti. Stultos artibus tuis fefellisti, prudentes non falles. Romani antiquissimis temporibus foedera cum Carthaginiensibus pepigerunt. Res male cecidit, non vestra culpa, sed fortunæ casu. Dulce est pro patria mori. Lacedæmonios, fortissimos mortalium, non ferrum sed aurum vicit. Nicomæde rege interfecto, equus ejus vitam finivit inedia.

## IRREGULAR VERBS.

The simple irregular verbs are six; *sum, eo, queo, vōlo, fēro, fio.*

Five are compounded; *prosum, possum, nōlo, mālo, nēqueo.*

*SUM* has already been conjugated.

*PROSUM*, *to do good*, has a *d* where *sum* begins with *e*.

*Prosum, prodesse, profui.*

*Indicative Mood.*

**PR.** *Pro-sum, prod-es prod-est; pro-sūmus, prod-estis, pro-sunt.*

**IMP.** *Prod-eram, prod-eras, prod-erat; prod-erāmus, prod-erātis, prod-erant.*

**A. AND PERF.** *Pro-fui, pro-fuisti, pro-fuit; pro-fuīmus, pro-fuistis, pro-fuērunt.*

**PLU.** *Pro-fuēram, pro-fuērās, pro-fuērat; pro-fuerāmus, pro-fuerātis, pro-fuerant.*

**1. FUT.** *Prod-ēro, prod-ēris, prod-ērit; prod-erīmus, prod-erītis, prod-ērint.*

**2. FUT.** *Pro-fuēro, pro-fuēris, pro-fuērit; pro-fuerīmus, pro-fuerītis, pro-fuērint.*

*Subjunctive Mood.*

**PR.** *Pro-sim, pro-sis, pro-sit; pro-sīmus, pro-sītis, pro-sint.*

**IMP.** *Prod-essem, prod-esses, prod-esset; prod-essēmus, prod-essētis, prod-essent.*

**PER.** *Pro-fuērim, pro-fuēris, pro-fuērit; pro-fuerīmus, pro-fuerītis, pro-fuērint.*

**PLU.** *Pro-fuissem, pro-fuisses, pro-fuisset; pro-fuissēmus, pro-fuissētis, pro-fuissent.*

*Imperative Mood.*

**PR. 2.** *Prod-es or prod-esto, 2. Prod-este or prod-estōte,*

**3.** *Prod-esto;*

**3.** *Pro-sunto.*

*Infinitive Mood.*

PR. AND IMP.	Prod-esse,
PER. AND PLU.	Pro-fuisse,
1. FUT.	Esse pro-futūrus,
2. FUT.	Fuisse pro-futūrus.

*Participle.*

FUT. Pro-futūrus, a, um.

Possum is compounded of *pōtis*, able, and *sum*; and is thus conjugated:—

Possum, posse, pōtui, *To be able.*

*Indicative Mood.*

PR.	Possum, pōtes, pōtest; possumus, potestis, possunt.
IMP.	Pot-eram, -eras, -erat; -erāmus, -erātis, -erant.
A. & PER.	Pot-ui, -uisti, -uit; -uīmus, -uistis, -uērunt or -uēre.
PLU.	Pot-uēram, -uēras, -uērat; -uerāmus, -uerātis, -uērant.
1. FUT.	Pot-ēro, -ēris, -ērit; -erīmus -erītis, -erunt.
2. FUT.	Pot-uēro, -uēris, -uērit; -uerīmus, -uerītis, -uērint.

*Subjunctive Mood.*

PR.	Pos-sim, -sis, -sit; -sīmus, -sītis, -sint.
IMP.	Pos-sem, -ses, -set; -sēmus, -sētis, -sent.
PER.	Pot-uērim, -uēris, -uērit; -uerīmus, -uerītis, -uērint.
PLU.	Pot-uissem -uisses, -uisset; -uissēmus, -uissētis, -uissent.

*Infinitive Mood.*

PR. & IMP. Posse. PER. & PLU. Potuisse.

*The rest wanting.*

Eo, ire, īvi, itum, *To go.*

*Indicative Mood.*

PR.	Eo,	is,	it ;	Imus,	itis,	eunt.
IMP.	Ibam,	ibas,	ibat ;	ibāmus,	ibātis,	ibant.
A. & PER.	Ivi,	ivisti,	ivit ;	ivimus,	ivistis,	ivērunt or ivēre.
PLU.	Ivēram,	ivēras,	ivērat ;	iverāmus,	iverātis,	iverant.
1. FUT.	Ibo,	ibis,	ibit ;	ibimus,	ibitis,	ibunt.
2. FUT.	Ivēro,	ivēris,	ivērit ;	iverimus,	iveritis,	ivērint.

*Subjunctive Mood.*

PR.	Eam,	eas,	eat ;	eāmus,	eātis,	eant.
IMP.	Irem,	ires,	iret ;	irēmus,	irētis,	irent.
PER.	Ivērim,	ivēris,	ivērit ;	iverimus,	iveritis,	ivērint.
PLU.	Ivissem,	ivisses,	ivisset ;	ivissēmus,	ivissētis,	ivissent.

*Imperative Mood.*

PR. I or ito, ito ; ite or itôte, eunto.

*Infinitive Mood.*

PR. & IMP.	Ire.
PER. & PLU.	Ivisse.
1. FUT.	Esse itūrus.
2. FUT.	Fuisse itūrus.

*Participles.*

PR.	Iens, Gen. euntis.
FUT.	Itūrus, a, um.

*Gerunds.*  
 Nom. Eundum,  
 Gen. Eundi, &c.

*Supines.*  
 Former, Itum.  
 Latter, Itu.

QUERO, I can, and NEQUERO, I cannot, are conjugated like eo ; only they want the imperative and the gerunds.

**VOLO, velle, vōlui, To be willing.**

*Indicative Mood.*

<b>PR.</b>	Volo,	vis,	vult;	volūmus,	vultis	volunt.
<b>IMP.</b>	Vol-ēbam,	-ēbas,	-ēbat;	-ebāmus,	-ebātis,	-ēbant.
<b>A. &amp; PER.</b>	Vol-ui,	-uisti,	-uit;	-uīmus,	-uistis,	-uērunt or -uēre.
<b>PLU.</b>	Vol-uēram,	-uēras,	-uērat;	-uerāmus,	-uerātis,	-uērant.
<b>1. FUT.</b>	Vol-am,	-es	-et;	-ēmus,	-ētis,	-ent.
<b>2. FUT.</b>	Vol-uēro,	-uēris,	-uērit;	-uerīmus,	-uerītis,	-uērint.

*Subjunctive Mood.*

<b>PR.</b>	Velim,	velis,	velit;	velīmus,	velītis,	velint.
<b>IMP.</b>	Vellem,	velles,	vellet;	vellēmus,	vellētis,	vellent.
<b>PER.</b>	Vol-uērim,	-uēris,	-uērit;	-uerīmus,	-uerītis,	-uērint.
<b>PLU.</b>	Vol-uissem,	-uisses,	-uisset;	-uissēmus,	-uissētis,	uis- sent.

*Infinitive Mood.*

*Participle.*

**PR. AND IMP. Velle. PER. AND PLUP. Voluisse. PR. Volens.**

*The rest wanting.*

**NOLO, nolle, nolui, To be unwilling.**

*Indicative Mood.*

<b>PR.</b>	Nōlo,	non-vis,	non-vult;	nolūmus,	non-vultis,	nolunt.
<b>IMP.</b>	Nol-ēbam,	-ēbas,	-ēbat;	-ebāmus,	-ebātis,	-ēbant.
<b>A. AND PER.</b>	Nol-ui,	-uisti,	-uit;	-uīmus,	-uistis,	-uērunt or -uēre.
<b>PLU.</b>	Nol-uēram,	-uēras,	-uērat;	-uerāmus,	-uerātis,	-uērant.
<b>1. FUT.</b>	Nol-am,	-es,	-et;	-ēmus,	-ētis,	-ent.
<b>2. FUT.</b>	Nol-uēro,	uēris,	-uērit;	-uerīmus,	-uerītis,	-uērint.

*Subjunctive Mood.*

PR. Nol-im, -is, -it ; -imus, -ītis, -int.

IMP. Nol-lem, -les, -let ; -lēmus, -lētis, -lent.

PER. Nol-uērim, -uēris, -uērit ; -uerīmus, -uerītis, -uērint.

PLUP. Nol-uissēm, -uissēs, -uisset ; -uissēmus, -uissētis, -uissent.

*Imperative Mood.*

PR. Nol-i or-īto ; -īte or-itōte.

*Participle.*—PR. Nolens.

*Infinitive Mood.*

PR. AND IMP. Nolle. PER. AND PLU. Noluisse.

*The rest wanting.*

Malo, malle, malui, *To be more willing.*

*Indicative Mood.*

PR. Mālo, mavis, mavult ; malūmus, mavultis, mālunt.

IMP. Mal-ēbam, -ēbas, -ēbat ; -ebāmus, -ebātis, ēbant.

A. AND PER. Mal-ui, -uisti, -uit ; -uīmus, -uistis, -uērunt or uēre.

PLU. Mal-uēram, -uēras, -uērat ; -uerāmus, -uerātis, uērant.

1. FUT. Mal-am, -es, -et ; -ēmus, -ētis, -ent.

2. FUT. Mal-uēro, -uēris, uērit ; -uerīmus, -uerītis, -uērint.

*Subjunctive Mood.*

PR. Mal-im, -is, -it ; -imus, -ītis, -int.

IMP. Mal-lem, -les, -let ; -lēmus, -lētis, -lent.

PER. Mal-uērim, -uēris, -uērit ; -uerīmus, -uerītis, -uērint.

PLU. Mal-uissēm, -uissēs, -uisset ; -uissēmus, -uissētis, -uissent.

*Infinitive Mood.*

PR. Malle. PER. Maluisse. *The rest not used.*

FERO, ferre, tūli, lātum, *To bring or carry.*

## ACTIVE VOICE.

*Indicative Mood.*

PR. Fēro, fers, fert ; ferīmus, fertis, fērunt.

IMP. Fer-ēbam, -ēbas, -ēbat ; -ebāmus, -ebātis, -ēbant.

A. AND PER. Tuli, tulisti, tulit ; tulīmus, tulistis, tulērunt *or* -ēre.

PLU. Tul-ēram, -ēras, -ērat ; -erāmus, -erātis, -ērant.

1. FUT. Fer-am, -es, -et ; -ēmus, -ētis, -ent.

2. FUT. Tul-ēro, -ēris, -ērit ; erīmus, -erītis, -ērint.

*Subjunctive Mood.*

PR. Fer-am, -as, -at ; -āmus, -ātis, -ant.

IMP. Fer-rem, -res, -ret ; -rēmus, -rētis, -rent.

PER. Tul-ērim, -ēris, -ērit ; -erīmus, -erītis, -ērint.

PLU. Tul-issem, -isses, -isset ; -issēmus, -issētis, -issent.

*Imperative Mood.*

PR. 2. Fer *or* ferto,

2. Ferte *or* fertōte,

3. Ferto ;

3. Ferunto.

*Infinitive Mood.*

PR. AND IMP. Ferre.

PER. AND PLU. Tuliſſe.

1. FUT.

Esse latūrus.

2. FUT.

Fuisse latūrus.

*Participles.**Gerunds.**Supines.*

PR. Fērens.

Nom. Ferendum,

Former, Latum.

FUT. Latūrus, a, um.

Gen. Ferendi, &c.,

Latter, Lata.



## PASSIVE VOICE.

**Fēror, ferri, lātus, *To be brought.***

*Indicative Mood.*

**PR.** Feror, ferris *or* ferre, fertur; ferīmur, ferimīni, feruntur.

**IMP.** Fer-ēbar, -ebāris *or* -ebāre, -ebātur; -ebāmur, -ebamīni, -ebantur.

**A. & PR.** Latus sum *or* fui, latus es *or* fuisti, &c.

**PLU.** Latus eram *or* fuēram, latus eras *or* fuēras, &c.

**1. FUT.** Ferar, ferēris *or* ferēre, ferētur; ferēmur, feremīni, ferentur.

**2. FUT.** Latus fuēro, latus fuēris, &c.

*Subjunctive Mood.*

**PR.** Ferar, ferāris *or* ferāre, ferātur; ferāmur, feramīni, ferantur.

**IMP.** Ferrer, ferrēris *or* ferrēre, ferrētur; ferrēmur, feremīni, ferrentur.

**PER.** Latus sim *or* fuērim, latus sis *or* fuēris, &c.

**PLU.** Latus essem *or* fuisset, latus esses *or* fuisses, &c.

*Imperative Mood.*

**PR.** Ferre *or* fertor, fertor; ferimīni, feruntor.

*Infinitive Mood.**Participles.*

**PR. & IMP.** Ferre.

**PER.** Latus, a, um.

**PER. & PLU.** Esse *or* fuisse latus.

**GER.** Ferendus, a, um.

**Fio, fiēri, factus, *To be made or done.***

*Indicative Mood.*

**PR.** Fio, fis, fit; fimus, fitis, fiunt.

**IMP.** Fiēbam, fiēbas, fiēbat; fiebāmus, fiebātis, fiebant.

**A. & PR.** Factus sum *or* fui, factus es *or* fuisti, &c.

**PLU.** Factus eram *or* fueram, factus eras *or* fueras, &c.

**1. FUT.** Fiam, fies, fiet; fiēmus, fiētis, fient.

**2. FUT.** Factus fuero, factus fueris, &c.

*Subjunctive Mood.*

**PR.** Fiam, fias, fiat ; fiāmus, fiātis, fiant.

**IMP.** Fiērem, fiēres, fiēret ; fierēmus, fierētis, fiērent.

**PER.** Factus sim or fuērim, factus sis or fuēris, &c.

**PLU.** Factus essem or fuissem, factus esses or fuisses, &c.

*Imperative Mood.*

**PR. 2.** Fi or fīto,

**2.** Fite or Fītōte,

**3.** Fito ;

**3.** Fīunto.

*Infinitive Mood.*

**PR.** Fiēri.

**PER.** Esse or fuisse factus.

**FUT.** Factum iri.

*Participles.**Supine.*

**PER.** Factus, a, um. **GER.** Faciendus, a, um. **Factu.**

## LESSON ON IRREGULAR VERBS.

Ille prodest. Nolebat ire. It venatum. Malo tacere quam temere loqui. Omnia recte fiunt. Nequiverant deterrere hostem. Noli me tangere. Hostis nos decipi posse credebat. Mali nec prosunt sibi, nec aliis. Tu vis esse dives. Atticus tulit pietatis præmium. Et prodesse volunt et delectare poetæ. Sine virtute vera amicitia esse nequit. Non omnis ager qui seritur fert fruges. Quis potest stellas numerare. Volebat proficisci in Britanniam. Malumus manere in Gallia. Regulus ad supplicium redire maluit. Omnia quæ dixi sunt magna ; noli ea contemnere. Cæsar ad eam partem hostium pervenit, quæ nondum flumen transierat.

## DEFECTIVE VERBS.

Verbs are called defective which are not used in certain tenses, numbers, and persons.

Three verbs, *ōdi*, *cōpi*, and *mēmīni*, are only used in the preterite tenses; and therefore are called *Preteritive Verbs*; though they have sometimes likewise a present signification: thus,—

*Odi*, I hate, or have hated, *odēram*, *odēro*, *odērim*, *odissem*, *odisse*. Participles, *osus*, *osurus*.

*Cōpi*, I begin, or have begun, *cōpēram*, *cōpēro*, *cōpērim*, *cōpisse*, *cōpisse*. Participles, *cōptus*, *cōpturus*.

*Mēmīni*, I remember, or have remembered, *memin-ēram*, *-ēro*, *-ērim*, *-issem*, *-isse*. Imperative, *memento*, *mementōte*.

*Furo*, to be mad, *dor*, to be given, and *for*, to speak; as also *der* and *fer*, are not used in the first person singular.

Of verbs which want many of their chief parts, the following most frequently occur:—

*Aio*, I say; *inquam*, I say; *fōrem*, I should be; *ausim*, I dare; *faxim*, I will do it; *ave* and *salve*, hail; *cedo*, tell thou, or give me; *quæso*, I pray.

Ind. Pr.	Aio,	ais,	ait;	—	—	aiunt.
Imp.	Aiebam,	aiebas,	aiebat;	aiebāmus,	aiebātis,	aiebant.
A. AND PER.	—	aisti,	—	—	—	—
Sub. Pr.	—	aias,	aiat;	—	aiātis,	aiant.
	Imp. Pr. Ai.			Part. Pr. Aiens.		

Ind. Pr.	INQUAM,	inquis,	inquit;	inquimus,	inquitis,	inquiunt.
Imp.	—	—	inquiēbat;	—	—	inquiēbant.
A. AND PER.	—	inquisti;	—	—	—	—
I. Fut.	—	inquires,	inquiet;	—	—	—
	Imp. Pr. Inque,	inquito.		Part. Pr. Inquiens.		

Sub. Imp.	FōREM,	fores,	foret;	—	—	forent.
Inf. Fut.	Fore,	to be about to be.				

Sub. Pr.	AUSIM.	ausis,	ausit;	—	—	—
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Ind. 2. Fut.	FAXO,	faxis,	faxit;	—	faxitis,	faxint.
Sub. PER.	Faxim,	faxis,	faxit;	—	—	faxint.

Imp. PR.	AVE or avēto ; avēte or avetōte.	Inf. PR. Avēre.
IND. 1. FUT.	— Salvēbia.	
Imp. PR.	SALVE or salvēto ; salvēte or salvetōte.	Inf. PR. Salvēre.
Imp. Sing.	CEDO ; Plur. cēdite.	
Ind. PREES.	Quēso, — — — quēsūmus, — — —	

## IMPERSONAL VERBS.

A verb is called *Impersonal*, which has only the terminations of the third person singular, but does not admit any person or nominative before it.

Impersonal verbs, in English, have before them the neuter pronoun *it*, which is not considered as a person ; thus, *contingit*, it happens ; *dēcet*, it becomes ; *dēlectat*, it delights ; *evēnit*, it happens.

	Stem Conj.	E Conj.	A Conj.	I Conj.
Ind. PR.	Contingit,	Dēcet,	Delectat,	Evēnit,
IMP.	Contingēbat,	Decēbat,	Delectābat,	Eveniēbat,
A. AND PER.	Contigit,	Decuit,	Delectāvit,	Evenit,
PLU.	Contigērat,	Decuērat,	Delectavērat,	Evēnērat,
1. FUT.	Continget,	Decēbit,	Delectābit,	Eveniet,
2. FUT.	Contigērit,	Decuērit,	Delectavērit,	Evenierit,
Sub. PR.	Contingat,	Dēceat,	Delectet,	Eveniat,
IMP.	Contingēret,	Decēret,	Delectāret,	Eveniret,
PER.	Contigērit,	Decuērit,	Delectavērit,	Evenērit,
PLU.	Contigisset,	Decuisset,	Delectavisset,	Evenisset,
Inf. PR. AND IMP.	Contingere,	Decere,	Delectare,	Evenire,
PER. & PLU.	Contigisse,	Decuisse,	Delectavisse,	Evenisse.

Most Latin verbs may be used impersonally in the passive voice, especially neuter and intransitive verbs, which otherwise have no passive ; as, *curritur*, *fāvētur*, *pugnātur*, *vēnītur* ; from *curro*, to run ; *faveo*, to favour ; *pugno*, to fight ; *venio*, to come.

Ind. PR.	Curritur,	Favētur,	Pugnātur,	Vēnītur,
IMP.	Currebātur,	Favebātur,	Pugnabātur,	Veniēbātur,
A.&PER.	Cursum est,	Fautum est,	Pugnatum est,	Ventum est,
PLU.	Cursum erat,	Fautum erat,	Pugnatum erat,	Ventum erat,
1. FUT.	Curretur,	Favebitur,	Pugnabitur,	Veniētur,
2. FUT.	Cursum fuērit,	Fautum fuērit,	Pugnatum fuērit,	Ventum fuērit
Sub. PR.	Currātur,	Faveātur,	Pugnētur,	Veniātur,
IMP.	Currerētur,	Faverētur,	Pugnaretur,	Venirētur,
PER.	Cursum sit,	Fautum sit,	Pugnatum sit,	Ventum sit,
PLUP.	Cursum esset,	Fautum esset,	Pugnatum esset,	Ventum esset,
Inf. PR. & IMP.	Curri,	Faveri,	Pugnāri,	Veniri,
PER. & PLU.	Cursum esse,	Fautum esse,	Pugnatum esse,	Ventum esse,
FUT.	Cursum iri,	Fautum iri,	Pugnatum iri,	Ventum iri.

## LESSON ON DEFECTIVE AND IMPERSONAL VERBS.

## RULES.

Impersonal verbs govern the dative.

*Misèret, poenitet, pudet, tædet, and piget*, govern the accusative and genitive.

*Decet, delectat, juvat, and oportet*, govern the accusative with the infinitive mood.

Pons coeptus est institui. Memini legisse hunc librum. Aiunt te esse doctum. Tum inquit, adeamus. Scio illum fore sapientem. Ego ausim. Ille faxit. Ave tu. Salvete vos. Tu cedo. Nos quæsumus.

Favetur mihi. Contigit mihi esse illic. Hæc olim meminisse juvabit. Licet nemini peccare. Pertinet ad te tacere. Miseret me infelicium civium. Semper poenitet bonos peccati. Non pudet malos superbiam. Tædet me vitæ. Pudet me culpæ. Poenitet me peccasse. Misertum est mihi tuarum fortunarum. Decet te esse æquum. Delectat pueros ludere. Juvat te manere domi. Oportet te studere diligenter. Delectat me studere. Non decet te rixari. Parvum parva decent.

## PARTICIPLES.

A Participle is a kind of Adjective formed from a Verb, which in its signification implies time.

Latin Verbs have four Participles, the present and future active; as, *Lēgens*, reading; *lectūrus*, about to read; and the perfect and gerundive passive; as, *lectus*, read; *legendus*, to be read.

Neuter Verbs have commonly but two Participles; as, *Sēdens*, *sessūrus*; *stans*, *statūrus*.

Deponent Verbs have commonly four Participles; as, *Lōquens*, *locutūrus*, *locūtus*, *loquendus*.

If from the signification of a Participle we take away time, it becomes an Adjective, and admits the degrees of comparison.

## GERUNDS AND SUPINES.

**GERUNDS** are participial words, which bear the signification of the verb from which they are formed; and are declined like a neuter noun of the second declension, through all the cases of the singular number, except the vocative.

**SUPINES** have much the same signification with Gerunds; and may be indifferently applied to any person or number. They agree in termination with nouns of the fourth declension, having only the accusative and ablative cases.

## LESSON ON PARTICIPLES, GERUNDS, AND SUPINES.

### RULES.

Gerunds are construed like nouns.

The supine in *um* is put after a verb of motion.

The supine in *u* is put after an adjective.

Verbals in *ilis* and *us* govern the dative.

Surgo dicturus multa. Hoc est mirabile dictu. Cæsar legatos misit petitum auxilium. Vidi hostem tentantem fugere. Exercitus sequens hostem pugnat sagittis. Vivendum est mihi illic. Tempus abeundi est. Opere perfecto pueri ludunt. Prælio commisso acerrime contendunt. Virtus est omnibus colenda. Carmen est mihi canendum. Surgo jussurus multa. Docendo discimus. Monstrum horribile visu. Hostes victi miserunt arma. Ratio est habenda. Obsides erant retinendi. Hic locus ad equitandum aptus est. Mens alitur discendo et cogitando. Semper pugnandum est contra cupiditates et lubidinem. Hoc non est spectandum. Narratio horribilis auditu. Mali sunt puniendi. Ille est attentus inter docendum. Tu es promptus ad audiendum.

## ADVERBS.

**ADVERBS, Prepositions, Conjunctions, and Interjections,**

being words that are neither declined nor conjugated, are called by grammarians *Particles* (*particulæ*), small parts of speech.

Adverbs are those particles which qualify Verbs, Participles, Adjectives, and other Adverbs.

The following list contains most of the Adverbs, except such as are formed from Adjectives, Substantives, and Participles, which may be known by the character of their termination; those ending in *e*, *o*, *us*, *um*, and *ter*, being usually formed from Adjectives; and those in *im* from Substantives or Participles; as, *docte*, learnedly; *cito*, quickly; *citius*, more quickly; *primum*, first; *feliciter*, happily; *conjunctim*, conjointly.

Adeo, *so very*.

Aliàs, *otherwise*.

Alibi, *elsewhere*.

Aliter, *otherwise*.

An, *whether*.

At, Ast, *but, only*.

Atqui, *but yet*.

Atque, *and*.

Autem, *but*.

Bene, *well*.

Bis, *twice*.

Ceu, *like as, as if*.

Clam, *secretly*.

Cras, *to-morrow*.

Cùm, or Quùm, *when*.

Cum, or Quum (with the subj.), *although, since*.

Cur, *why*.

Dudum, *a while ago*.

Dum, *whilst*.

Dummodo, *provided that*.

Enim, *for*.

Equidem, *indeed*.

Ergo, *therefore, then*.

Etiam, *also, even*.

Etsi, *although*.

Fere, *almost*.

Forsan, *perhaps*.

Frustra, *vainly*.

Haud, *not*.

Heri, or here, *yesterday*.

Hic, *here*.

Hinc, *hence*.

Huc, *hither*.

Jam, *now, already*.

Ibi, *there*.

Igitur, *therefore*.

Illic, *there*.

Illinc, *thence*.

Illuc, *thither*.

Imo, *yea*.

Inde, *thence*.

Intro, *within-doors*.

Ita, *so*.

Itaque, *therefore*.

Item, *also*.

Magis, *more*.

Mox, *presently*.

Næ, *verily*.

Nam, Namque, *for*.

Ne, *sign of interrogation*.

Ne, *not (with the imp and subj.)*.

Nedum, *much less*.

Nempe, *for example.*  
 Ni, Nisi, *but that, unless.*  
 Nimirum, *doubtless.*  
 Non, *not.*  
 Num, *whether.*  
 Nunc, *now.*  
 Nuper, *lately.*  
 Olim, *formerly, here-  
after.*  
 Palam, *openly.*  
 Parum, *but little.*  
 Pene, *almost.*  
 Porro, *moreover.*  
 Præ, *before.*  
 Procul, *far off.*  
 Proinde, *therefore.*  
 Prope, *nigh.*  
 Quanquam, *although.*  
 Quàm, *how.*  
 Quare, *wherefore.*  
 Quantum, *as much as.*  
 Quando, *when.*  
 Quì, *how.*  
 Quidem, *indeed.*  
 Quia, *because.*  
 Quin, *yea, but.*  
 Quippe, *for, as.*  
 Quò, *whither.*

Quominus, *that not.*  
 Quod, *because, that.*  
 Quoniam, *because, since.*  
 Quoque, *also.*  
 Retro, *backward.*  
 Sæpe, *often.*  
 Sat, satis, *sufficient.*  
 Secus, *otherwise.*  
 Scilicet, *to wit, doubtless.*  
 Semel, *once.*  
 Semper, *always.*  
 Si, *if.*  
 Sin, *but if.*  
 Sic, *so.*  
 Simul, *at the same time.*  
 Tam, *so, as much.*  
 Tamen, *yet.*  
 Tandem, *at length.*  
 Tum, Tunc, *then.*  
 Ubi, *where.*  
 Ubinam, *whereabout.*  
 Unde, *whence.*  
 Usque, *even to.*  
 Ut, *how, as.*  
 Ut (with the subj.), *in or-  
der that.*  
 Utique, *certainly.*  
 Vix, *scarcely.*

## PREPOSITIONS.

PREPOSITIONS are particles used to show the relation of one thing to another.

There are twenty-eight Prepositions, which govern the accusative, viz :

Ad,	To.	Adversus,	} Against,
Apud,	At.	Adversum,	
Ante,	Before.	Contra,	Against.



Cis,	}	<i>On this side.</i>	Per,	<i>By, through.</i>
Citra,			Præter,	<i>Besides, except.</i>
Circa,	}	<i>About.</i>	Pönes,	<i>In the power of.</i>
Circum,			Post,	<i>After.</i>
Erga,		<i>Towards.</i>	Pöne,	<i>Behind.</i>
Extra,		<i>Without.</i>	Söcus,	<i>By, along.</i>
Inter,		<i>Between, among.</i>	Söcundum,	<i>According to.</i>
Intra,		<i>Within.</i>	Supra,	<i>Above.</i>
Infra,		<i>Beneath.</i>	Trans,	<i>On the farther side.</i>
Juxta,		<i>Nigh to.</i>	Ultra,	<i>Beyond.</i>
Ob,		<i>For.</i>		
Propter,		<i>For, hard by.</i>		

The Prepositions which govern the ablative are fifteen, viz :

A,	}	<i>From, or by.</i>	Clam,	<i>Without the knowledge of.</i>
Ab,			Coram,	<i>Before, in the presence of.</i>
Abs,		<i>Without.</i>	Præ,	<i>Before.</i>
Absque,		<i>Of, concerning.</i>	Pälam,	<i>With the knowledge of.</i>
De,	}	<i>Of, out of.</i>	Sine,	<i>Without.</i>
E,			Tönus,	<i>Up to, as far as.</i>
Ex,		<i>For.</i>		
Pro,		<i>With.</i>		
Cum,				

These four govern sometimes the accusative, and sometimes the ablative.

In,	<i>In, into.</i>	Süper,	<i>Above.</i>
Sub.	<i>Under.</i>	Subter,	<i>Beneath.</i>

## CONJUNCTIONS.

CONJUNCTIONS are those particles which connect words and sentences together. They are of two kinds, Collective and Distributive.

The Collective Conjunctions are,

Ac,	<i>And, as, than.</i>	Et,	<i>Both, and.</i>
Atque,	<i>And.</i>	Que,	<i>Both, and.</i>

The Distributive Conjunctions are,

An,	<i>Whether, or.</i>	Sed,	<i>But.</i>
Aut,	<i>Either, or.</i>	Sive, or Seu,	<i>Whether, or.</i>
Nec,	<i>Neither, nor.</i>	Vel,	<i>Either, or.</i>
Neque,	<i>Neither, nor.</i>	Ve,	<i>Either, or.</i>
Quam,	<i>Than, as.</i>		

## INTERJECTIONS.

INTERJECTIONS are particles *thrown in between* the parts of a sentence, to express some passion or emotion of the mind.

Ah!	<i>Ah!</i>	Heu, or Eheu!	<i>Alas!</i>
Apage!	<i>Away!</i>	Heus!	<i>Soho!</i>
Atat!	<i>Aha!</i>	Hui!	<i>Out!</i>
Au!	<i>Hush!</i>	Hem!	<i>Hold!</i>
Ecce!	<i>Behold!</i>	Io!	<i>Hurrah!</i>
Eho!	<i>Soho!</i>	O, or oh!	<i>O! oh!</i>
En!	<i>Lo!</i>	Papæ!	<i>Strange!</i>
Evah!	<i>Bravo!</i>	Proh!	<i>Oh!</i>
Eu, or Euge!	<i>Well done!</i>	Væ!	<i>Alas! wo!</i>
Hei!	<i>Alas!</i>	Vah!	<i>Heyday!</i>

## LESSON ON THE PARTICLES.

### RULE.

The interjections *O, heu, proh*, and some others, govern the nominative, accusative, or vocative.

Bene mones. Multo aliter evenit. Diique hominesque. Eo ad patrem. Ecce homo! Scipio est bellātor, at Cato orātor. Aut verum est, aut falsum. Amor erga regem. En Priamus! Bis dat qui cito dat. Non equidem invideo. Sive cogito, sive scribo. Inter me et te. De ea re. Heu me miserum! Fere eadem hora. Frustra mittit telum. Vel adest, vel non. Absque argumento. O festus dies! Haud dubium est. Quid igitur vult. Pugnare cum hosti-

bus. O fortunatos Agricolas ! Impellitur huc et illuc. Ita est homo. Sine dubitatione. Proh Jupiter ! Proh fidem hominum ! Ii contemnuntur qui prosunt nec sibi nec alteri. Ita dies circiter quindecim iter fecerunt. Cæsar suos a prælio continebat, ac satis habebat in præsentia hostem rapinis prohibere. Ipse interim in colle medio triplicem aciem instruxit. Horum primo circiter quindecim millia Rhenum transissent.

## SYNTAX.

SYNTAX teaches to put words rightly together in sentences.

Words in sentences have a twofold relation to one another ; namely, that of *Concord* or *Agreement* ; and that of *Government* or *Influence*.

Concord is the agreement of one word with another in some accidents ; as, in gender, number, person, or case.

Government is the influence which one word exerts over another, requiring it to be put in a certain case, or mood:

## CONCORD.

### *Agreement of an Adjective with a Noun.*

RULE 1. The adjective agrees with its noun in number, case, and gender ; as,

*Bonus vir*, a good man ;      *Boni viri*, good men ;  
*Foemina casta*, a chaste woman ;      *Foeminae castæ*, chaste women ;  
*Dulce pomum*, a sweet apple ;      *Dulcia poma*, sweet apples.

This rule includes the pronoun and participle.

### *Agreement of a Verb with a Nominative.*

2. The verb agrees with its subject in number and person ; as,

<i>Ego lego</i> , I read ;	<i>Nos legimus</i> , we read ;
<i>Tu scribis</i> , thou writest ;	<i>Vos scribitis</i> , ye write ;
<i>Præceptor docet</i> , the master teaches ;	<i>Præceptores docent</i> , masters teach.

The infinitive mood, or part of a sentence, often supplies the place of a nominative ; as, *Mentiri est turpe*, to lie is base.

### *Agreement of the Relative with the Antecedent.*

3. The relative *Qui*, *Quæ*, *Quod*, agrees with its antecedent in gender, number, and person ; as,

<i>Vir qui</i> , the man who ;	<i>Viri qui</i> , the men who ;
<i>Fœmina quæ</i> , the woman who ;	<i>Fœminæ quæ</i> , the women who ;
<i>Negotium quod</i> , the thing which ;	<i>Negotia quæ</i> , the things which ;
<i>Ego qui scribo</i> , I who write ;	<i>Nos qui scribimus</i> , we who write.

4. If no nominative come between the relative and the verb, the relative is the nominative to the verb ; but when a nominative intervenes, the relative is governed by the verb, or some other word in the sentence.

### *The same Case after a Verb as before it.*

5. Any verb may have the same case *after* as *before* it, when both words refer to the same person or thing ; as,

<i>Ego sum discipulus</i> ,	I am a scholar.
<i>Tu vocaris Joannes</i> ,	You are named John.
<i>Illa incedit regina</i> ,	She walks as a queen.
<i>Scio illum haberi sapientem</i> ,	I know that he is esteemed wise.
<i>Scio vos esse discipulos</i> ,	I know that you are scholars.

### *Agreement of one Noun with another.*

6. Nouns signifying the same person or thing agree in case ; as,

*Cicero orator,*  
*Urbs Athena,*

Cicero the orator.  
The city of Athens.

## GOVERNMENT.

### THE GOVERNMENT OF NOUNS.

7. One noun governs another, signifying a different person or thing, in the genitive ; as,

<i>Amor Dei,</i>	The love of God.
<i>Lex nature,</i>	The law of nature.
<i>Domus Cæsaris,</i>	The house of Cæsar, or Cæsar's house.

8. If the latter of two nouns express some quality or circumstance respecting the former, it may be put either in the genitive or ablative ; as,

<i>Vir summæ prudentiæ,</i> or	A man of the greatest wisdom.
<i>summa prudentia,</i>	
<i>Puer probæ indolis,</i> or	A boy of a good disposition.
<i>proba indole,</i>	

### *Adjectives taken as Nouns.*

9. An adjective in the neuter gender, without a noun, governs the genitive ; as,

<i>Multum pecuniæ,</i>	Much money.
<i>Quid rei est ?</i>	What is the matter ?

### *Opus and Usus.*

10. *Opus* and *Usus*, signifying *need*, require the ablative ; as,

<i>Est opus pecuniâ,</i>	There is need of money.
<i>Usus viribus,</i>	Need of strength.

## GOVERNMENT OF ADJECTIVES.

*Adjectives governing the Genitive.*

11. Verbal adjectives, and such as signify an affection of the mind, govern the genitive ; as,

<i>Avidus gloriæ,</i>	Desirous of glory.
<i>Memor beneficiorum,</i>	Mindful of favours.
<i>Ignarus fraudis,</i>	Ignorant of fraud.

12. Partitives, and words placed partitively, comparatives, superlatives, interrogatives, and some numerals, govern the genitive plural ; as,

<i>Aliquis philosophorum,</i>	Some one of the philosophers.
<i>Senior fratrum,</i>	The elder of the brothers.
<i>Doctissimus Romanorum,</i>	The most learned of the Romans.
<i>Quis nostrum ?</i>	Which of us ?
<i>Una musarum,</i>	One of the Muses.
<i>Octavus sapientum,</i>	The eighth of the wise men.

*Adjectives governing the Dative.*

13. Adjectives, signifying *profit* or *disprofit*, *likeness* or *unlikeness*, &c. govern the dative ; as,

<i>Utilis bello,</i>	Profitable for war.
<i>Perniciosus reipublicæ,</i>	Hurtful to the commonwealth.
<i>Similis patri,</i>	Like to his father.

Verbals in *bilis* and *dus* govern the dative ; as,

<i>Amandus vel amabilis omnibus,</i>	To be loved by all.
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*Adjectives governing the Ablative.*

14. These adjectives, *dignus*, *indignus*, *præditus*, and *contentus* ; also *natus*, *satus*, *ortus*, *editus*, and the like, govern the ablative.

<i>Dignus honore,</i>	Worthy of honour.
<i>Contentus parvo,</i>	Content with little.
<i>Præditus virtute,</i>	Endued with virtue.
<i>Captus oculis,</i>	Blind.
<i>Fretus viribus,</i>	Trusting to his strength.
<i>Ortus regibus,</i>	Descended of kings.

*Adjectives governing the Genitive or Ablative.*

15. Adjectives, signifying *plenty* or *want*, govern the genitive or ablative ; as,

<i>Plenus iræ, or ira,</i>	Full of anger.
<i>Inops rationis, or ratione,</i>	Void of reason.

GOVERNMENT OF THE VERB SUM.

16. *Sum*, when it signifies *possession, property, or duty*, governs the genitive ; as,

*Est regis,* It belongs to the king ; it is the part or property of a king.

*Meum, tuum, suum, nostrum, vestrum,* are excepted ; as,

<i>Tuum est,</i>	It is your duty.
<i>Scio tuum esse,</i>	I know that it is your duty.

17. *Sum*, taken for *habeo* (*to have*), governs the dative ; as,

<i>Est mihi liber,</i>	I have a book.
<i>Sunt mihi libri,</i>	I have books.
<i>Dico libros esse mihi,</i>	I say that I have books.

18. *Sum*, taken for *affero* (*to bring*), governs two datives ; as,

*Est mihi voluptati,* It is, or brings, a pleasure to me.

19. The compounds of *Sum*, except *Possum*, govern the dative ; as,

<i>Præfuit exercitui,</i>	He commanded the army.
<i>Adfuit precibus,</i>	He was present at prayers.

#### THE CONSTRUCTION OF COMPARATIVES.

20. Words of the comparative degree govern the ablative when *quam* is omitted in Latin ; as,

<i>Dulcior melle,</i>	Sweeter than honey.
<i>Præstantior auro,</i>	Better than gold.

#### THE CONSTRUCTION OF ADVERBS.

21. Adverbs qualify verbs, participles, adjectives, and other adverbs ; as,

<i>Bene scribit,</i>	He writes well.
<i>Servus egregie fidelis,</i>	A slave remarkably faithful.
<i>Fortiter pugnans,</i>	Fighting bravely.
<i>Satis bene,</i>	Well enough.

22. Some adverbs of time, place, and quantity, govern the genitive ; as,

<i>Pridie ejus diei,</i>	The day before that day.
<i>Ubique gentium,</i>	Everywhere.
<i>Satis est verborum,</i>	There is enough of words.

#### THE CONSTRUCTION OF PREPOSITIONS.

23. The prepositions *ad*, *apud*, *ante*, &c. govern the accusative ; as,

<i>Ad astra,</i>	To the stars.
<i>Cis vel citra flumen,</i>	On this side the river.
<i>Infra tectum,</i>	Below the roof.
<i>Per agros,</i>	Through the fields.
<i>Præter opinionem,</i>	Contrary to opinion.
<i>Supra terram,</i>	Above the earth.
<i>Trans mare,</i>	Over the sea.
<i>Ultra oceanum,</i>	Beyond the ocean.



24. The prepositions *a*, *ab*, *abs*, &c. govern the ablative; as,

<i>A pueritia,</i>	From childhood.
<i>Coram omnibus,</i>	In presence of all.
<i>Cum exercitu,</i>	With the army.
<i>Palam populo,</i>	Before the people.
<i>Sine labore,</i>	Without labour.
<i>Capulo tenuis,</i>	Up to the hilt.

25. The prepositions *in*, *sub*, *super*, and *subter*, govern the accusative, when motion to a place is signified; but when motion or rest in a place is signified, *in* and *sub* govern the ablative, *super* and *subter* either the accusative or ablative; as,

<i>Eo in urbem,</i>	I go into the city.
<i>Sum in urbe,</i>	I am in the city.
<i>Sub noctem,</i>	Before night.
<i>Sub scamno,</i>	Under the bench.
<i>Sidunt super arbore,</i>	They sit upon the tree.
<i>Subter terram,</i>	Under the earth.

#### THE CONSTRUCTION OF INTERJECTIONS.

26. The interjections *O*, *heu*, *proh*, and some others, govern the nominative, accusative, or vocative; as,

<i>O vir bonus or bone!</i>	O good man!
<i>Heu me miserum!</i>	Ah wretched me!

27. The interjections *hei* and *væ* govern the dative; as,

<i>Hei mihi!</i>	Ah me!
<i>Væ vobis!</i>	Wo to you!

#### THE CONSTRUCTION OF CONJUNCTIONS.

28. The conjunctions *et*, *ac*, *atque*, *nec*, *aut*, *neque*, and some others, connect like cases and moods; as,

<i>Honora patrem et matrem,</i>	Honour father and mother.
<i>Nec legit nec scribit,</i>	He neither reads nor writes.

29. Two or more singular nouns, connected by a conjunction, may have a verb, adjective, or relative plural to agree with them ; as,

*Petrus et Joannes, qui sunt docti,* Peter and John, who are learned.

30. The conjunctions *ut, quo, licet, &c.*, govern the subjunctive mood ; as,

*Lego ut discam,* I read that I may learn.  
*Utinam sapires,* I wish you were wise.

### GOVERNMENT OF VERBS.

#### *Verbs governing the Accusative.*

31. Verbs of a transitive signification govern the accusative ; as,

*Ama Deum,* Love God.  
*Reverere parentes,* Reverence your parents.

#### *Verbs governing the Genitive.*

32. *Misereor, miseresco,* and *satago,* govern the genitive ; as,

*Miserere civium tuorum,* Pity your countrymen.  
*Satagit rerum suarum,* He has enough to do about his own affairs.

#### *Verbs governing the Dative.*

33. Any verb may govern the dative in Latin, which has *to* or *for* after it in English ; as,

*Finis venit imperio,* An end is come to the empire.  
*Animus redit hostibus,* Courage returns to the enemy.  
*Tibi seris, tibi metis,* You sow for yourself, you reap for yourself.

34. Verbs compounded with *satis*, *bene*, and *male*, govern the dative ; as,

*Dii tibi benefaciant,*      May the gods bless thee.

35. Many verbs compounded with these prepositions, *præ*, *ad*, *con*, *sub*, *ante*, *ob*, *in*, *inter*, *super*, govern the dative ; as,

*Præfecit legatum exercitui,*      He placed his lieutenant over the army.

*Alii hostibus appropinquarunt,*      Others approached the enemy.

*Incute vim ventis,*      Strike force into the winds.

36. Verbs signifying *to profit*, *hurt*, *favour*, *assist*, *command*, *obey*, *serve*, *resist*, *trust*, *threaten*, and *be angry with*, govern the dative ; as,

*Imperat Cassivelauno,*      He commands Cassivelaunus.  
*Eorum judiciis decretisque*      They obey their judgments  
*parent,*      and decrees.

*Ignavis precibus fortuna repugnat,*      Fortune resists idle prayers.

*Utrique mortem est minatus,*      He threatened death to both.

#### *Verbs governing the Accusative or Genitive.*

37. *Recordor*, *memini*, *reminiscor*, and *obliviscor*, govern the accusative or genitive ; as,

*Recordor lectionis* or *lectionem,*      I remember the lesson.

*Obliviscor injuriæ* or *injuriam,*      I forget an injury.

#### *Verbs governing the Ablative.*

38. Verbs of *abounding* and *wanting*, govern the ablative, and sometimes the genitive ; as,

*Abundat divitiis,*      He abounds in riches.

*Caret omni culpa,*      He has no fault.

39. *Utor, abutor, fungor, fruor, potior, vescor*, and some others, govern the ablative ; as,

*Utitur fraude,*  
*Abutitur libris,*

He uses deceit.  
He abuses his books.

40. A verb compounded with a preposition, often governs the case of that preposition ; as,

*Adeamus scholam,*  
*Exeamus schola,*

Let us go to school.  
Let us go out of school.

#### THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE INFINITIVE.

41. The infinitive mood may be governed by a verb, participle, adjective, or noun ; as,

<i>Cupio discere,</i>	I desire to learn.
<i>Agros colere cœperunt,</i>	They began to cultivate the fields.
<i>Tempus abire tibi,</i>	It is time for you to depart.

42. When *quod, quin, ut, or ne*, is omitted in Latin, the word which would otherwise be in the nominative is put in the accusative, and the verb in the infinitive mood ; as,

<i>Gaudeo te valere,</i>	I am glad that you are well.
<i>Aiunt regem adventare,</i>	They say the king is coming.

#### THE CONSTRUCTION OF PARTICIPLES, GERUNDS, AND SUPINES.

43. Participles, gerunds, supines, and adverbs, govern the same cases as the words from which they are derived ; as,

<i>Amans virtutem,</i>	Loving virtue.
<i>Carens fraude,</i>	Wanting guile.

44. Gerunds are construed like nouns ; as,

<i>Studendum est mihi,</i>	I must study.
<i>Tempus studendi,</i>	Time of studying.
<i>Aptus studendo,</i>	Fit for studying.
<i>Scio studendum esse mihi,</i>	I know that I must study.

45. Gerunds governing the accusative are elegantly turned into participles in *dus*, which, like adjectives, agree with their nouns in gender, number, and case ; as,

<i>Petendum est mihi pacem,</i>	} or, more elegantly, {	<i>Pax est petenda mihi.</i>
I must seek peace.		
<i>Tempus petendi pacem,</i>		<i>Tempus petendæ pacis.</i>
Time of seeking peace.		
<i>Ad petendum pacem,</i>		<i>Ad petendam pacem.</i>
For seeking peace.		
<i>A petendo pacem,</i>		<i>A petenda pace.</i>
By seeking peace.		

46. The supine in *um*, is put after a verb of motion ; as,

<i>Abiit deambulatum,</i>	He hath gone to walk.
<i>Spectatum veniunt,</i>	They come to see.

47. The supine in *u* is put after an adjective ; as,

<i>Facile dictu,</i>	Easy to be told.
<i>Miserabile visu,</i>	Piteous to be seen.
<i>Optimum factu esse duxerunt,</i>	They held it best to be done.

#### THE CONSTRUCTION OF CIRCUMSTANCES.

##### *Price.*

48. Nouns signifying the price of a thing are put in the ablative ; as,

<i>Emi librum duobus assibus,</i>	I bought a book for six farthings.
<i>Constitit talento,</i>	It cost a talent.

These genitives, *tanti*, *quant*i, *pluris*, *minoris*, are excepted ; as,

<i>Quanti constitit ?</i>	How much cost it ?
<i>Asse et pluris,</i>	Three farthings and more.

##### *Manner and Cause.*

49. Nouns signifying the *instrument*, *cause*, *means*, or *manner*, are put in the ablative ; as,

*Palleo metu,  
Fecit suo more,  
Scribo calamo,*

I am pale for fear.  
He did it after his own way.  
I write with a pen.

### *Measure and Distance.*

50. Nouns signifying *measure*, or *distance*, are put in the accusative, sometimes in the ablative ; as,

<i>Murus est decem pedes altus,</i>	The wall is ten feet high.
<i>Urbs distat triginta millia,</i> or	} The city is thirty miles distant.
<i>triginta millibus passuum,</i>	
<i>Iter, or itinere unius diei,</i>	One day's journey.

### *Time.*

51. Nouns signifying the time *when*, are put in the ablative ; those *how long*, in the accusative, sometimes in the ablative ; as,

<i>Venit hora tertia,</i>	He came at the third hour.
<i>Mansit paucos dies,</i>	He staid a few days.
<i>Sex mensibus abfuit,</i>	He was away six months.

### *Verbs governing the Accusative and the Genitive.*

52. Verbs of *accusing*, *condemning*, *admonishing*, and *acquitting*, govern the accusative and genitive ; as,

<i>Arguit me furti,</i>	He accuses me of theft.
<i>Meipsum inertiae condemno,</i>	I condemn myself of laziness.
<i>Illum homicidii absolvunt,</i>	They acquit him of manslaughter.
<i>Monet me officii,</i>	He admonishes me of my duty.

53. Verbs of *esteeming* govern the accusative of the person or thing esteemed, and the genitive of the value ; as,

<i>Aestimo te magni,</i>	I value you much.
<i>Ego illum flocci pendo,</i>	I value him at a rush.

*Verbs governing the Accusative and the Dative.*

54. Verbs of *comparing, giving, declaring, and taking away*, govern the accusative and dative ; as,

<i>Comparo Virgilium Homero,</i>	I compare Virgil to Homer.
<i>Suum cuique tribuito,</i>	Give every one his own.
<i>Narras fabulam surdo,</i>	You tell a story to a deaf man.
<i>Eripuit me morti,</i>	He rescued me from death.

Or thus :—Any active verb may govern the accusative and the dative, when, together with the object of the action, we express the person or thing in relation to which it is exerted ; as,

<i>Legam lectionem tibi,</i>	I will read the lesson to you.
<i>Emit librum mihi,</i>	He bought a book for me.

*Verbs governing two Accusatives.*

55. Verbs of *asking and teaching* govern two accusatives ; as,

<i>Poscimus te pacem,</i>	We beg peace of thee.
<i>Docuit me grammaticam,</i>	He taught me grammar.

*Verbs governing the Accusative and the Ablative.*

56. Verbs of *loading, binding, clothing, depriving, and some others*, govern the accusative and the ablative ; as,

<i>Onerat naves auro,</i>	He loads the ships with gold.
<i>Te hoc crimine expedi,</i>	Clear yourself of this charge.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF PASSIVE VERBS.

57. When a verb in the active voice governs two cases, in the passive it retains the latter case ; as,

<i>Accusor furti,</i>	I am accused of theft.
<i>Virgilius comparatur Homero,</i>	Virgil is compared to Homer.
<i>Doceor grammaticam,</i>	I am taught grammar.
<i>Navis oneratur auro,</i>	The ship is loaded with gold.

## THE CONSTRUCTION OF IMPERSONAL VERBS.

58. Impersonal verbs govern the dative ; as,

<i>Expedit reipublicæ,</i>	It is profitable for the state.
<i>Favetur mihi,</i>	I am favoured.

59. *Interest* and *refert* require the genitive ; as,

<i>Interest omnium,</i>	It is the interest of all.
<i>Refert patris,</i>	It concerns my father.

But *mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra*, are put in the accusative plural neuter ; as,

<i>Non mea refert,</i>	It does not concern me.
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60. *Miseret, poenitet, pudet, tædet*, and *piget*, govern the accusative and genitive ; as,

<i>Miseret me tui,</i>	I pity you.
<i>Poenitet me peccati,</i>	I repent of my sin.
<i>Tædet me vitæ,</i>	I am weary of life.
<i>Pudet me culpæ,</i>	I am ashamed of my fault.

61. *Decet, delectat, juvat*, and *oportet*, govern the accusative case, with the infinitive mood ; as,

<i>Delectat me studere,</i>	It delights me to study.
<i>Non decet te rizari,</i>	It does not become you to scold.

## CONSTRUCTION OF THE NAMES OF PLACES.

62. The name of a town, signifying the place *where*, or *in which*, if it be of the first or second declension, and singular number, is put in the genitive ; but if it be of the third declension, or plural number, it is put in the ablative ; as,

<i>Vixit Romæ,</i>	He lived at Rome.
<i>Mortuus est Londini,</i>	He died at London.
<i>Habitat Carthagine,</i>	He dwells at Carthage.
<i>Studuit Parisiis,</i>	He studied at Paris.



63. The name of a town, signifying the place *whither*, is put in the accusative ; as,

<i>Venit Romam,</i>	He came to Rome.
<i>Profectus est Athenas,</i>	He went to Athens.

64. The name of a town, signifying the place *whence*, or *through what place*, is put in the ablative ; as,

<i>Discessit Corintho,</i>	He departed from Corinth.
<i>Laodicea iter faciebat,</i>	He went through Laodicea.

65. *Domus* and *rus*, signifying the place where, are construed like the names of towns ; as,

<i>Manet domi,</i>	He stays at home.
<i>Domum revertitur,</i>	He returns home.
<i>Vivit rure,</i>	He lives in the country.
<i>Abiit rus,</i>	He has gone to the country.

#### THE ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE.

66. A noun, or pronoun, joined with a participle, expressed or understood, when its case depends on no other word, is put in the ablative absolute ; as,

<i>Sole oriente, fugiunt tenebræ,</i>	The sun rising, darkness flies away.
<i>Opere peracto, ludemus,</i>	Our work being finished, we will play.

# DICTIONARY.

## EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS.

<i>a.</i>	Active.	<i>int.</i>	Interjection.
<i>adj.</i>	Adjective.	<i>irr.</i>	Irregular.
<i>adv.</i>	Adverb.	<i>m.</i>	Masculine.
<i>c.</i>	Common gender.	<i>n.</i>	Neuter.
<i>comp.</i>	Comparative.	<i>num.</i>	Numeral.
<i>conj.</i>	Conjugation.	<i>part.</i>	Participle.
<i>conj.</i>	Conjunction.	<i>pass.</i>	Passive.
<i>def.</i>	Defective.	<i>pl.</i>	Plural.
<i>dep.</i>	Deponent.	<i>prep.</i>	Preposition.
<i>f.</i>	Feminine.	<i>pret.</i>	Preteritive.
<i>freq.</i>	Frequentative.	<i>pro.</i>	Pronoun.
<i>fr.</i>	From.	<i>sup.</i>	Superlative.
<i>impers.</i>	Impersonal.	<i>v.</i>	Verb.
<i>ind.</i>	Indeclinable.		

## A

**A**, ab, prep. *from, by*.  
**Abeo**, ĭre, ĭvi et ii, ĭtum, irr.  
 n. v. (fr. ab and eo) *to go away, to depart*.  
**Absolvo**, solvĕre, solvi, solūtum, v. a. stem conj. (fr. ab and solvo), *to absolve, to acquit*.  
**Absolvor**, solvi, solūtus, pass. *to be acquitted*.  
**Absque**, prep. *without*.  
**Absum**, esse, fui, v. n. irr. (fr. ab and sum) *to be away, to be absent*.

**Abundo**, āre, āvi, ātum, v. n. a conj. *to abound*.  
**Abūtor**, ūti, ūsus, v. dep. stem conj. (fr. ab and ūtor) *to abuse*.  
**Accĭpio**, ipĕre, ēpi, eptum, v. a. stem conj. (fr. ad and capio) *to receive*.  
**Accĭpiōr**, ĭpi, eptus, pass. *to be received*.  
**Accūsō**, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. *to accuse*.  
**Accūsor**, āri, ātus, pass. *to be accused*.  
**Acer et acris**, e, (acrior, acerrĭmus) adj. *sharp, brisk*.

- Acies, ĕi, f, 5, *an army, a line of battle.*  
 Acus, ūs, f, 4, *a needle.*  
 Ad, prep. *to, at, for.*  
 Adeo, ĩre, ĩvi, et ĩi, ĩtum, v. n. irr. (fr. ad and eo) *to go to.*  
 Adhĭbeo, ĕre, ui, ĩtum, v. a. e conj. (fr. ad and habeo) *to send for, to admit.*  
 Adhĭbeor, ĕri, ĩtus, pass. *to be called, or sent for.*  
 Adsum, esse, fui, v. n. irr. (fr. ad and sum) *to be present.*  
 Advento, āre, āvi, ātum, v. freq. a conj. *to come, to draw near.*  
 Ādificō, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. *to build.*  
 Ādificor, āri, atus, pass. *to be built.*  
 Ānĕas, æ, m. 1, *a Trojan prince, son of Venus and Anchises.*  
 Āquor, ōris, n. 3, *the sea.*  
 Āquus, a, um, adj. *equal, equable.*  
 Ās, æris, n. 3, *brass.*  
 Āstĭmo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. *to value, to esteem.*  
 Āternus, a, um, adj. *eternal.*  
 Āfrĭca, æ, f. 1, *Africa.*  
 Āfricānus, i, m. 2. *the surname of the Scipios, from their conquest of Africa.*  
 Ager, gri. m. 2, *a field, a district, land.*  
 Agmen, ĩnis, n. 3. *a band, an army.*  
 Agnus, i, m. 2, *a lamb.*  
 Ago, agĕre, ĕgi, actum, v. a. stem conj. *to act, to do, to drive.*  
 Agricōla, æ, m. 1, *a husband-man.*  
 Aio, ais, ait, v. def. *I say.*  
 Albānus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Alba; Mons Albanus, Mount Albanus, 12 miles from Rome.*  
 Albus, a, um, adj. *white.*  
 Aliquando, adv. *once, formerly.*  
 Aliquis, qua, quod, or quid, pro. *some one, a certain one.*  
 Aliter, adv. *otherwise.*  
 Alius, a, ud, adj. *another; alii.....alii, some....others.*  
 Alo, ĕre, ui, ĩtum et tum, v. a. stem conj. *to nourish, to feed.*  
 Alor, i, ĩtus et tus, pass. *to be nourished.*  
 Altus, a, um, adj. *high, lofty.*  
 Amābilis, e, adj. *amiable, lovely.*  
 Ambŭlo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. n. a conj. *to walk.*  
 Amĭcĭtia, æ, f. 1, *friendship.*  
 Amĭcus, i, m. 2. *a friend.*  
 Amitto, ittĕre, ĩsi, ĩssum, v. a. stem conj. (fr. a and mitto) *to send away, to lose.*  
 Amittor, itti, ĩssus, pass. *to be lost.*  
 Amo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. *to love.*  
 Amor, āri, ātus, pass. *to be loved.*

- Amor, ōris, m. 3, love.**  
**Ancile, is, n. 3, a shield.**  
**Ancus, i, m. 2, Ancus Mar-  
 tius, the fourth king of  
 Rome.**  
**Anīma, æ, f. 1, life.**  
**Anīmal, ālis, n. 3, an animal.**  
**Anīmus, i, m. 2, the mind,  
 the soul, courage.**  
**Annus, i, m. 2, a year.**  
**Antīquus, a, um, adj. (ior, is-  
 simus) ancient, old.**  
**Antrum, i, n. 2, a cave.**  
**Aper, pri, m. 2, a wild boar.**  
**Appello, āre, āvi, atum, v. a.  
 a conj. to call, or name, to  
 address.**  
**Appellor, āri, ātus, pass. to  
 be named, to be addressed.**  
**Appropinquo, āre, āvi, ātum,  
 v. n. a conj. (fr. ad & pro-  
 pinquo) to draw near.**  
**Aprīlis, is, m. 3, April.**  
**Aptus, a, um, adj. fit, suitable.**  
**Apud, prep. at, with, among.**  
**Aqua, æ, f. 1, water.**  
**Aquīla, æ, f. 1, an eagle.**  
**Arbīter, tri, m. 2, a judge.**  
**Arbor, et arbos, ōris, f. 3, a  
 tree.**  
**Arceo, ēre, ui, v. a. e conj, to  
 drive away, to restrain.**  
**Arcus, ūs, m. 4, a bow, an  
 arch.**  
**Arduus, a, um, adj. high, steep,  
 difficult.**  
**Argumentum, i, n. 2, argu-  
 ment.**  
**Arguo, uēre, ui, ūtum, v. a.  
 stem conj. to prove, to con-  
 vict.**
- Arguor, ui, ūtus, pass. to be  
 convicted.**  
**Arma, ōrum, n. pl. 2, arma.**  
**Ars, artis, f. 3, art.**  
**As, assis, m. 3, a coin, of  
 the value of three far-  
 things.**  
**Asper, ēra, ěrum, adj. rough.**  
**Astrum, i, n. 2, a star, a con-  
 stellation.**  
**At, conjc. but.**  
**Ater, tra, trum, adj. black,  
 dark, gloomy.**  
**Athēnæ, ārum, f. pl. 1, Athens.**  
**Atheniensis, is, m. 3, an Athe-  
 nian.**  
**Atque, conjc. and.**  
**Attentus, a, um, adj. atten-  
 tive.**  
**Auctor, ōris, c. 3, an author.**  
**Auctōritas, ātis, f. 3, author-  
 ity.**  
**Audax, ācis, adj. bold, dar-  
 ing.**  
**Audio, īre, īvi, ĩtum, v. a. i  
 conj. to hear.**  
**Audior, īri, ĩtus, pass. to be  
 heard.**  
**Aufūgio, ugēre, ūgi, ugĭtum,  
 v. n. stem conj. (fr. ab and  
 fugio) to fly away.**  
**Aura, æ, f. 1, a breeze.**  
**Aureus, a, um, adj. golden.**  
**Aurum, i, n. 2, gold.**  
**Ausim, sis, sit, v. def. I dare.**  
**Aut, conjc. or; aut...aut,  
 either...or.**  
**Auxīlium, i, n. 2, aid, help.**  
**Avē, avēto, v. def. hail, adieu.**  
**Avidēs, a, um, adj. destruc-  
 tive.**

## B.

Bacchus, i, m. 2, *Bacchus, the god of wine.*

Barbārus, a, um, adj. *barbarous, savage.*

Beāsus, a, um, adj. *happy, blessed.*

Bellātor, ōris, m. 3, *a warrior.*

Bellua, æ, f. 1, *a beast, a brute.*

Bellum, i, n. 2, *war.*

Bēne, adv. (melius, optime) *well.*

Benefācio, facere, feci, factum, v. a. stem conj. (fr. bene and facio) *to do good to, to benefit.*

Beneficium, i, n. 2, *a benefit, a kindness.*

Bis, num. adv. *twice.*

Bōnus, a, um, adj. (melior, optimus) *good.*

Bos, bōvis, c. 3, *an ox, a cow.*

Brēvis, e, adj. *short.*

Briāreus, i, m. 2, *Briareus, a huge giant, said to have had an hundred hands and fifty heads.*

## C.

Cādo, cadere, cecidi, cāsum, v. n. stem conj. *to fall.*

Cādūcus, a, um, *frail, perishable.*

Cædo, cædere, cecidi, cæsum, v. a. stem conj. *to beat, to cut, to kill.*

Cædor, di, sus, pass. *to be beaten, to be slain.*

Cæsar, āris, m. 3, *a surname given to the Julian family, at Rome.*

Cæsāries, ēi, f. 5, *hair, a lock of hair.*

Cālāmus, i, m. 2, *a reed, a pen.*

Callīdus, a, um, adj. *cunning, crafty.*

Cānis, is, c. 3, *a dog.*

Cāno, canere, cecini, cantum, v. a. stem conj. *to sing.*

Cantus, ūs, m. 4, *a song, a crowing.*

Cāpax, ācis, *capacious, large.*

Cāpio, capere, cēpi, captum, v. a. stem conj. *to take, to receive.*

Capior, cāpi, captus, pass. *to be taken.*

Captīvus, a, um, adj. *captive.*

Captus, a, um, part. perf. pass. of capio; *taken, deceived, bereft of.*

Cāpūlum, i, n. et cāpūlus, i, m. 2, *a hilt, a handle.*

Cāput, itis, n. 3, *the head.*

Carcer, ēris, m. 3, *a prison.*

Cāreo, ēre, ui et cassus, itum et cassum, v. n. e conj. *to be without, to want.*

Carīna, æ, f. 1, *the keel of a ship.*

Carmen, īnis, n. 3, *a song, a poem.*

Carpo, pōre, psi, ptum, v. a. stem conj. *to pluck, to gather.*

Carpōr, pi, ptus, pass. *to be plucked, to be gathered.*

Carthaginiensis, e, adj. *of, or belonging to Carthage.*

- Carthāgo, ġinis, *Carthage, a city in Africa.*  
 Cārus, a, um, adj. (ior, issīmus) *dear.*  
 Cassia, ġidis, f. 3, *a helmet.*  
 Cassivelaunus, i, m. 2, *a prince of Britain.*  
 Castigo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. *to chastise.*  
 Castigor, āri, ātus, pass. *to be chastised.*  
 Castra, ōrum, n. 2, pl. *a camp.*  
 Castus, a, um, adj. *chaste, pure.*  
 Cāsus, ūs, m. 4, *chance, an accident, an event.*  
 Cāto, ōnis, m. 3, *the surname of several Romans.*  
 Causa, æ, f. 1, *a cause, a lawsuit.*  
 Cautes, is, f. 3, *a rock, a cliff.*  
 Cautus, a, um, adj. *wary, circumspect.*  
 Cēdo, pl. cedite, v. def. *give me, tell me.*  
 Cēlēber et ris, re, adj. (rior, errīmus) *famous, renowned.*  
 Cēlo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. *to conceal.*  
 Cēlor, āri, ātus, pass. *to be concealed.*  
 Centum, num. adj. ind. *an hundred.*  
 Cerbērus, i, m. 3, *a three-headed dog, which guarded the entrance of the infernal regions.*  
 Cēres, ēris, f. 3, *Ceres, the goddess of corn and husbandry.*  
 Certāmen, ġnis, n. 3, *a contest.*  
 Certus, a, um, adj. *sure, certain.*  
 Cervus, i, m. 2, *a stag.*  
 Cicēro, ōnis, m. 3, *Cicero, a celebrated Roman orator.*  
 Cingo, ġere, xi, ctum, v. a. stem conj. *to surround, to gird, to bind.*  
 Cingor, ġi, ctus, pass. *to be surrounded, to be bound.*  
 Circiter, prep. *about, nigh to.*  
 Cis and citrā, prep. *on this side.*  
 Cīto, adv. (ius, issīme) *quickly.*  
 Cīvis, is, c. 3, *a citizen.*  
 Clārus, a, um, adj. *clear, loud, famous.*  
 Claudio, dēre, si, sum, v. a. stem conj. *to close, to shut.*  
 Claudor, di, sus, pass. *to be closed.*  
 Cēlestis, e, adj. *heavenly, celestial.*  
 Cēlum, i, n. in sing. m. in pl. 2, *heaven.*  
 Coepi, ēram, v. pret. *I begin, or, have begun.*  
 Coerceo, ēre, ui, itum, v. a. e conj. (fr. con and arceo) *to restrain, to control, to confine.*  
 Coerceor, ēri, pass. *to be restrained, to be confined.*  
 Cōġito, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. *to think, to reflect, to regard.*  
 Cohībeo, ēre, ui, itum, v. a. e conj. (fr. con and habeo) *to restrain.*

- Cohibeor, ēri, itus, pass. *to be restrained.*  
 Colligo, igere, ēgi, ectum, v. a. stem conj. (fr. con and lego) *to gather, to collect.*  
 Colligor, igi, ectus, pass. *to be gathered.*  
 Collis, is, m. 3, *a hill.*  
 Collōco, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. *to place.*  
 Collocor, āri, ātus, pass. *to be placed.*  
 Cōlo, colere, cōlui, cultum, v. a. stem conj. *to cultivate, to cherish, to pay honour to.*  
 Cōlor, cōli, cultus, pass. *to be cultivated.*  
 Cōmis, e, adj. *gentle, mild, affable.*  
 Committo, ittēre, īsi, issum, v. a. stem conj. (fr. con and mitto) *to commit, to intrust; committere proelium, to join battle.*  
 Committor, itti, issus, pass. *to be committed.*  
 Commōveo, movēre, mōvi, mōtum, v. a. e conj. (fr. con and moveo), *to move.*  
 Commōveor, movēri, mōtus, pass. *to be moved.*  
 Compāro, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. *to compare.*  
 Compāror, āri, ātus, pass. *to be compared.*  
 Concilium, i, n. 2, *an assembly.*  
 Concio, ōnis, f. 3, *an assembly.*  
 Conclāve, is, n. 3, *a private room, a parlour.*  
 Concursus, ūs, m. 4, *a running together, a concourse.*  
 Condemno, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. (fr. con and damno) *to accuse, to condemn.*  
 Condemnor, āri, ātus, pass. *to be condemned.*  
 Condo, dēre, dīdi, dītum, v. a. stem conj. (fr. con and do) *to found, to build, to conceal.*  
 Condor, di, dītus, pass. *to be founded.*  
 Congrēgo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. (fr. con and grex) *to assemble.*  
 Congrēgor, āri, ātus, pass. *to be assembled.*  
 Conjux, ūgis, c. 3, *a spouse.*  
 Consideo, sīdēre, sēdi, sessum, v. n. e conj. (fr. con and sedeo) *to sit, to light.*  
 Consilium, i, n. 2, *counsel, design, intention, a council.*  
 Consto, stāre, stīti, stītum et stātum, v. n. a conj. (fr. con and sto) *to consist of, to cost.*  
 Consul, ūlis, m. 3, *a consul.*  
 Consūmo, umēre, umpsi, umptum, v. a. stem conj. (fr. con and sumo) *to consume, to waste.*  
 Consūmor, ūmi, umptus, pass. *to be consumed.*  
 Contagiōsus, a, um, adj. *contagious.*  
 Contemno, nēre, psi, ptum, v.

- a. stem conj. (fr. con and temno) *to despise.*  
 Contemnō, nī, tus, pass. *to be despised.*  
 Contendo, dēre, dī, sum et tum, v. a. and n. stem conj. (fr. con and tendo) *to contend.*  
 Contentus, a, um, adj. *content.*  
 Contineo, tinēre, tinui, tentum, v. a. e conj. *to contain, to bound.*  
 Contineor, tinēri, tentus, pass. *to be bounded.*  
 Contingit, v. impers. (fr. contingo) *it happens.*  
 Contrā, prep. *against.*  
 Cōram, prep. *in the presence of, before.*  
 Cōrinthus, i, f. 2, *Corinth, a city of Greece.*  
 Cornu, u, n. 4, *a horn.*  
 Corpus, ōris, n. 3, *a body, a corpse.*  
 Cortex, icis, m. or f. 3, *bark, cork.*  
 Crēdo, dēre, dīdī, dītum, v. a. stem conj. *to believe, to trust.*  
 Crēdor, dī, dītus, pass. *to be believed.*  
 Crēmo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. *to burn.*  
 Crēmōr, āri, ātus, pass. *to be burnt.*  
 Creō, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. *to create.*  
 Creor, āri, ātus, pass. *to be created.*  
 Crimen, inis, n. 3, *a crime, a charge.*  
 Crocōdīlus, i, m. 2, *a crocodile.*  
 Crūdēlis, e, adj. *cruel.*  
 Cubīle, is, n. 3, *a bed, a couch.*  
 Culex, icis, m. 3, *a gnat.*  
 Culpa, æ, f. 1, *fault, guilt, blame.*  
 Cum, prep. *with.*  
 Cupidītas, ātis, f. 3, *a desire.*  
 Cūpio, ēre, īvi, et ii, itum, v. a. stem conj. *to desire.*  
 Cūra, æ, f. 1, *care.*  
 Cūro, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. *to take care of, to be concerned.*  
 Currus, ūs, m. 4, *a chariot.*  
 Cursus, ūs, m. 4, *a course, a running.*  
 Custōdio, īre, īvi, itum, v. a. i conj. *to guard.*  
 Custōdior, īri, itus, pass. *to be guarded.*  
 Custos, ōdis, c. 3, *a guard.*  
 Cygnus, i, m. 2, *a swan.*  
 Cyrus, i, m. 2, *Cyrus, the name of a Persian king.*

## D.

- Damno, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. *to condemn.*  
 Damnor, āri, ātus, pass. *to be condemned.*  
 Darius, i, m. 2, *Darius, King of Persia.*  
 De, prep. *from, of, concerning.*  
 Dea, æ, f. 1, *a goddess.*  
 Deambulo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. n. a conj. (from de and ambulo) *to walk.*



- Dēbeo, ēre, ui, itum, v. a.  
e conj. *to owe, to be obliged.*
- Dēcem, num. adj. ind. *ten.*
- Decemvīri, ōrum, m. pl. 2,  
*ten men who governed the*  
*commonwealth for 2 years*  
*instead of consuls.*
- Dēcet, ēbat, v. impers. *it be-*  
*comes.*
- Decīpio, ipēre, ēpi, eptum, v.  
a. stem conj. (from de and  
capio) *to take, to deceive.*
- Decīpior, īpi, eptus, pass. *to*  
*be deceived.*
- Declāro, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a.  
a conj. (from de and clāro)  
*to declare, to show.*
- Dēcrētum, i, n. 2, *a decree.*
- Dēcus, ōris, n. 3, *honour,*  
*credit.*
- Deformis, e, adj. *deformed,*  
*ugly.*
- Delectat, v. impers. *from.*
- Delecto, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a  
conj. (from de and lacto)  
*to delight, to please.*
- Dēleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, v. a. e  
conj. *to blot out, to destroy.*
- Deleor, ēri, ētus, pass. *to be*  
*destroyed.*
- Dens, tis, m. 3, *a tooth.*
- Desertus, a, um, part. and  
adj. *deserted, desolate.*
- Desum, esse, fui, v. n. irr.  
(from de and sum) *to be*  
*wanting.*
- Deterreo, ēre, ui, itum, v. a.  
e conj. (from de and terreo),  
*to frighten, to deter.*
- Deus, i, m. 2, *God, a deity.*
- Dextra, æ, f. 1, *the right hand.*
- Dīco, cēre, xi, etum, v. a.  
stem conj. *to say, to speak,*  
*to name.*
- Dīcor, ci, ctus, pass. *to be*  
*said, to be named.*
- Dictātor, ōris, m. 3, *a dic-*  
*tator.*
- Dictātūra, æ, f. 1, *the dictator-*  
*ship.*
- Dies, ēi, m. or f. in sing. m.  
in pl. 5, *a day.*
- Dignus, a, um, adj. (ior, issi-  
mus), *worthy.*
- Diligenter, adv. *diligently.*
- Diligentia, æ, f. 1, *diligence.*
- Dīmīco, āre, āvi et ui, ātum,  
v. a. a conj. (from di and  
mico) *to fight.*
- Dimitto, ittēre, īsi, issum, v. a.  
stem conj. *to dismiss.*
- Dīrus, a, um, adj. *frightful,*  
*direful.*
- Discēdo, dēre, ssi, ssum, v. n.  
stem conj. *to depart, to go*  
*away.*
- Discipūlus, i, m. 2, *a pupil,*  
*a scholar.*
- Disco, discēre, dīdici (sup.  
not used), v. a. stem conj.  
*to learn.*
- Disertus, a, um, adj. *copious,*  
*fluent, eloquent.*
- Disco, stāre, stīti, stītum, et  
stātum, v. n. a conj. (fr. dī  
and sto) *to be distant.*
- Dīves, ītis, adj. *rich.*
- Divīdo, idēre, īsi, īsum, v. a.  
stem conj. *to divide.*
- Divīdor, īdi, īsus, pass. *to be*  
*divided.*
- Divīsus, a, um, part. *divided.*

Divitiæ, ārum, f. pl. 1, *riches*.  
 Do, dāre, dēdi, dātum, v. a. a conj. *to give*.  
 Dor (not used), dāri, dātus, pass. *to be given*.  
 Dōceo, cēre, cui, ctum, v. a. e conj. *to teach*.  
 Dōceor, cēri, ctus, pass. *to be taught*.  
 Docilis, e, adj. *teachable, docile, apt to learn*.  
 Doctus, a, um, part. and adj. (ior, issīmus) *taught, learned*.  
 Domīna, æ, f. 1, *a mistress*.  
 Domīnus, i, m. 2, *a lord, a master*.  
 Dōmo, āre, ui, itum, v. a. a conj. *to subdue, to tame*.  
 Dōmor, āri, itus, pass. *to be subdued*.  
 Dōmus, i, et ūs, f. 2, et 4, *a house*.  
 Dōnum, i, n. 2, *a gift*.  
 Dormio, īre, īvi, itum, v. n. i conj. *to sleep*.  
 Dubitatio, ōnis, f. 3, *a doubt, hesitation*.  
 Dūbius, a, um, adj. *doubtful*.  
 Dūco, cēre, xi, ctum, v. a. stem conj. *to lead*.  
 Dūcor, ci, ctus, pass. *to be lead*.  
 Dulcis, e, adj. (ior, issīmus) *sweet*.  
 Dum, adj. *while, until*.  
 Duo, æ, o, num. adj. pl. *two*.  
 Durus, a, um, adj. (ior, issīmus) *hard, severe*.

Dux, cis, c. 3, *a leader, a guide*.

## E.

E, ex, prep. *from, out of*.  
 Ego, mei, pro. *I*.  
 Egregiè, adv. *remarkably*.  
 Egregius, a, um, adj. *remarkable, distinguished*.  
 Elegans, tis, *handsome, elegant*.  
 Elēphantus, i, m. 2, et elēphas, antis, m. 3, *an elephant*.  
 Emo, emēre, ēmi, emptum, v. a. stem conj. *to buy*.  
 Emor, ēmi, emptus, pass. *to be bought*.  
 En, adv. *lo! behold!*  
 Eo, īre, īvi, itum, v. n. irr. *to go*.  
 Epistōla, æ, f. 1, *an epistle, a letter*.  
 Equidem, conj. *indeed, I for my part*.  
 Equito, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. *to ride*.  
 Equus, i, m. 2, *a horse*.  
 Ergā, prep. *towards*.  
 Erīpio, ipēre, ipui, eptum, v. a. stem conj. (fr. e and rapio) *to snatch from, to rescue*.  
 Erro, āre, āvi, ātum, v. n. a conj. *to err, to wander*.  
 Erūdio, īre, īvi, itum, v. a. i conj. *to instruct*.  
 Erūdior, iri, itus, pass. *to be instructed*.  
 Evēnit, v. impers. (fr. evenio), *it happens*.

**Ex**, prep. *from, out of.*

**Exemplum**, i, n. 2, *an example.*

**Exeo**, ire, ivi, itum, v. n. irr. (fr. ex and eo) *to go out, to withdraw.*

**Exercitus**, ūs, m. 4, *an army.*

**Exiguus**, a, um, adj. *small.*

**Eximius**, a, um, adj. *extraordinary.*

**Expēdio**, ire, ivi, itum, v. a. i conj. *to free, to extricate.*

**Expedit**, v. impers. (fr. expedio) *it is expedient.*

**Explorātor**, oris, m. 3, *a spy.*

**Explōro**, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. *to explore, to spy out.*

**Explōror**, āri, ātus, pass. *to be explored.*

**Extendo**, dēre, di, sum et tum, v. a. stem conj. *to extend, to enlarge.*

**Extendor**, di, sus, pass. *to be extended.*

## F.

**Fābūla**, æ, f. 1, *a fable.*

**Fācies**, ōi, f. 5, *the face.*

**Fācilis**, e, adj. *easy.*

**Fācio**, facēre, fēcī, factum, v. a. stem conj. *to do, to make.*

**Facundus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus) *eloquent.*

**Fallo**, fallēre, fēfelli, falsum, v. a. stem conj. *to deceive.*

**Falsum**, i, n. 2, *a falsehood.*

**Falsus**, a, um, adj. *false, deceiving.*

**Fāmes**, is, f. 3, *hunger.*

**Famūla**, æ, f. 1, *a maid, a female servant.*

**Faveo**, favēre, fāvi, fautum, v. a. e conj. *to favour*; in the pass. impersonal, *faveatur, favebatur, &c.*

**Faxim**, v. def. *I will do it.*

**Fēlix**, icis, adj. (icior, icissimus) *happy.*

**Fēmīna**, æ, f. 1, *a female, a woman.*

**Fēra**, æ, f. 1, *a wild beast.*

**Fēre**, adv. *about, almost.*

**Fēro**, ferre, tūli, lātum, v. a. irr. *to bear, to carry, to relate.*

**Fēror**, ferri, lātus, pass. *to be carried.*

**Ferrum**, i, n. 2, *iron, a sword.*

**Festino**, āre, v. n. and a, a conj. *to hasten, to accelerate.*

**Festus**, a, um, adj. *festive.*

**Fidēlis**, e, adj. *faithful.*

**Fides**, ōi, f. 5, *faith, fidelity.*

**Filia**, æ, f. 1, *a daughter.*

**Filius**, i, m. 2, *a son.*

**Filum**, i, n. 2, *a thread.*

**Finio**, ire, ivi, itum, v. a. i conj. *to finish.*

**Finior**, iri, itus, pass. *to be finished.*

**Fīnis**, is, m. et f. 3, *the end, a boundary.*

**Fio**, fieri, factus, v. pass. irr. *to be made, to become.*

**Flo**, flāre, flāvi, flātum, v. a. a conj. *to blow.*

**Floccus**, i, m. 2, *a lock of wool, a thing of no value.*

**Flōreo**, ēre, ui (sup. not used),

v. n. e conj. *to bloom, to flourish.*

Flos, ōris, m. 3, *a flower.*

Flūmen, inis, n. 3, *a river.*

Fædus, ĕris, n. 3, *a league.*

Fæmīna, *see fēmīna.*

Fōrem, v. def. *I might be;*  
inf. fōre, *to be about to be.*

Formōsus, a, um, adj. (ior, issīmus) *beautiful.*

Fortis, e, adj. (ior, issīmus) *brave, valiant.*

Fortīter, adv. (ius, issīme) *bravely.*

Fortūna, æ, f. 1, *fortune, chance.*

Fortūnātus, a, um, adj. *blest, happy.*

Fōveo, fōvēre, fōvi, fōtum, v.  
a. e conj. *to warm, to cherish.*

Fōveor, fōvēri, fōtus, pass. *to be cherished.*

Frāgīlis, e, adj. *brittle, frail.*

Frāter, tris, m. 3, *a brother.*

Fraus, dis, f. 3, *fraud, deceit.*

Frēquens, tis, adj. *frequent, crowded.*

Frētus, a, um, adj. *trusting to, relying upon.*

Frondeo, ĕre, ui, (sup. not used) v. n. e conj. *to bear leaves, to grow green.*

Fructus, ūs, m. 4, *fruit.*

Frūgis, gen. (nom. not used) f. 3, *corn, fruit.*

Frūmentum, i, n. 2, *corn, grain.*

Frustra, adv. *in vain.*

Fūgio, fugēre, fūgi, fugitum,

v. n. and a. stem conj. *to flee, to escape.*

Fūgo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. *to put to flight.*

Fūgor, āri, ātus, pass. *to be put to flight.*

Fur, fūris, c. 3, *a thief.*

Furcifer, ĕri, m. 2, *a villain.*

Furor, ōris, m. 3, *rage, fury.*

Furtum, i, m. 2, *theft.*

## G.

Gallia, æ, f. 1, *Gaul.*

Gallina, æ, f. 1, *a hen.*

Gallus, i, m. 2, *a Gaul.*

Garumna, æ, f. 1, *the Garonne.*

Gaudeo, gaudēre, gavisus, v.  
n. pass. e conj. *to rejoice, to delight.*

Gemma, f. 1, *a gem.*

Gēner, ĕri, m. 2, *a son-in-law.*

Gens, tis, f. 3, *a nation.*

Gēnu, (ind. in sing.) n. 4, *the knee.*

Gero, gerēre, gessi, gestum, v. a. stem conj. *to carry, to manage; gerrere bellum, to wage war.*

Geror, geri, gestus, pass. *to be managed.*

Glācies, ĕi, f. 5, *ice.*

Glōria, æ, f. 1, *glory, fame, renown.*

Grādus, ūs, m. 4, *a step, a degree.*

Græcia, æ, f. 1, *Greece.*

Grammātica, æ, or grammātica, es, f. 1, *grammar, the art of grammar.*

Grandis, e, adj. *great*.  
 Grāvis, e, adj. *heavy*.  
 Gregātum, adv. *in herds*.  
 Grunnio, ire, īvi, itum, v. n. i  
 conj. *to grunt*.

## H.

Hābeo, ēre, ui, itum, v. a. e  
 conj. *to have, to hold, to*  
*esteem*.

Hābeor, ēri, itus, pass. *to be*  
*held*.

Hābito, āre, āvi, ātum, v.  
 freq. a conj. *to dwell, to*  
*inhabit*.

Haud, adv. *not*.

Hei! int. *wo! alas!*

Helvetia, æ, f. 1, *Helvetia*,  
 now *Switzerland*.

Heu! int. *ah! alas!*

Hic, hæc, hoc, pro. *this*.

Hiems or hyema, ĕmis, f. 3,  
*winter*.

Hinnio, ire, īvi, itum, v. n. i  
 conj. *to neigh*.

Histrion, ōnis, m. 3, *a player*.

Homērus, i, m. 2, *an ancient*  
*Greek poet*.

Homīcidium, i, n. 2, *man-*  
*slaughter*.

Homo, inis, c. 3, *a man*.

Honestus, a, um, adj. *honour-*  
*able, noble*.

Honor and -os, ōris, m. 3,  
*honour, dignity*.

Honōro, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a.  
 a conj. *to honour*.

Honōror, āri, ātus, pass. *to be*  
*honoured*.

Hōra, æ, f. 1, *an hour*.

Horātius, i, m. 2, *a Roman*  
*poet*.

Horribilis, e, adj. *horrible*,  
*dreadful*.

Horridus, a, um, adj. *horrible*.

Hostilius, i, m. 2, (Tullus)  
*the third king of Rome*.

Hostis, is, c. 3, *an enemy*.

Huc, adv. *hither*.

Humānus, a, um, adj. *human*.

## I.

Idem, eādem, Idem, pro. *the*  
*same*.

Igitur, conj. *therefore*.

Ignārus, a, um, adj. *ignorant*.

Ignāvus, a, um, adj. *idle*,  
*cowardly*.

Ille, illa, illud, pro. *he, she, it*,  
*that*.

Illēcēbra, æ, f. 1, *an allure-*  
*ment*.

Illic, adv. *there*.

Illuc, adv. *thither*.

Imbellis, e, adj. *unwarlike*.

Imitor, āri, ātus, v. dep. a  
 conj. *to imitate*.

Immānis, e, adj. *huge, horri-*  
*ble*.

Immīneo, ēre, ui, v. n. e conj.  
*to impend*.

Immōlo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a.  
 a conj. *to sacrifice, to im-*  
*molate*.

Immōlor, āri, ātus, pass. *to be*  
*sacrificed*.

Impēdio, ire, īvi, itum, v. a. i  
 conj. *to impede, to hinder*.

Impēdior, iri, itus, pass. *to*  
*be hindered*.

**Impello**, pellere, pūli, pulsum, v. a. stem conj. (fr. in and pello) *to drive, to impel.*

**Impellor**, pelli, pulsus, pass. *to be driven.*

**Impērium**, i, n. 2, *a command, government.*

**Impēro**, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. *to command, to govern.*

**Imprōbus**, a, um, adj. *wicked.*

**In**, prep. *in, into, upon, among, for, against.*

**Incēdo**, dēre, ssi, ssum, v. n. stem conj. (fr. in and cedo) *to go, to walk.*

**Incendium**, i, n. 2, *a fire, a conflagration.*

**Incendo**, dēre, di, sum, v. a. stem conj. *to set fire to, to inflame.*

**Incendor**, di, sus, pass. *to be inflamed.*

**Inceptum**, i, n. 2, *an enterprise, an undertaking.*

**Incertus**, a, um, adj. *uncertain.*

**Inclŷtus**, a, um, adj. (comp. wanting, sup. inclŷtissimus) *famous.*

**Incōlūmis**, e, adj. *safe.*

**Incūtio**, cūtēre, cussi, cussum, v. a. stem conj. (fr. in and quatio) *to strike upon, or into.*

**Indōles**, is, f. 3, *the disposition, nature.*

**Industria**, a, um, adj. *industrious.*

**Inēdia**, æ, f. 1, *fasting, hunger.*

**Inertia**, æ, f. 1, *inactivity, laziness,*

**Infelix**, icis, adj. *unhappy.*

**Infra**, prep. *beneath.*

**Ingens**, tis, adj. *huge.*

**Initium**, i, n. 2, *a beginning.*

**Injūria**, æ, f. 1, *an injury, an insult.*

**Inops**, ōpis, adj. *needy, destitute.*

**Inquam**, v. def. *I say.*

**Insānia**, æ, f. 1, *madness.*

**Insignis**, e, adj. *remarkable.*

**Instituo**, uēre, ui, ūtum, v. a. stem conj. (fr. in and statuo) *to institute, to found, to build.*

**Instituor**, ui, ūtus, pass. *to be instituted, to be built.*

**Instruo**, ōre, xi, ctum, v. a. stem conj. *to draw out, to set in order.*

**Insūla**, æ, f. 1, *an island.*

**Inter**, prep. *between, among.*

**Interest**, v. impers. *it concerns.*

**Interficio**, icēre, ēci, ectum, v. a. stem conj. (fr. inter and facio) *to kill.*

**Interficior**, ici, ectus, pass. *to be killed.*

**Interim**, adv. *in the mean time.*

**Invenio**, vērēre, vēni, ventum, v. a. i conj. (fr. in and venio) *to find, to invent, to discover.*

**Inveniōr**, vēniri, ventus, pass. *to be discovered.*

**Invideo**, vīdēre, vīdi, vīsum, v. a. and n. e conj. (fr. in and video) *to envy.*

**Ipse**, a, um, pro. *he, himself, she, herself, itself; he, she, it.*

**Ira**, æ, f. 1, *anger, rage.*

**Iris**, īdis, f. 3, *the rainbow.*

**Is**, ea, id, pro. *he, she, it, that.*

**Iste**, a, ud, pro. *that; he, she, it.*

**Ita**, adv. *so, thus.*

**Italia**, æ, f. 1, *Italy.*

**Iter**, iūnērīa, n. 3, *a journey.*

## J.

**Jaceo**, ēre, ui, itum, v. n. e conj. *to lie.*

**Joannes**, is, m. 3, *Johā.*

**Jūbeo**, bēre, ssi, ssum, v. a. e conj. *to order, to command.*

**Jūbeor**, bēri, ssus, pass. *to be commanded.*

**Jucundus**, a, um, adj. *sweet, pleasant.*

**Judicium**, i, n. 2, *judgment.*

**Judico**, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. *to judge, to deem.*

**Judicor**, āri, ātus, pass. *to be judged.*

**Jugērum**, i, n. 2, *an acre of land.*

**Jungo**, gēre, xi, ctum, v. a. stem conj. *to join.*

**Jungor**, gi, ctus, pass. *to be joined.*

**Jupiter**, Jovis, m. 3, *Jupiter, the son of Saturn, and king of the gods.*

**Jūro**, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. *to swear.*

**Jusjurandum**, jurisjurandi, n. 2 and 3, *an oath.*

**Justitia**, æ, f. 1, *justice.*

**Jūvo**, āre, jūvi, jūtum, v. a. a conj. *to help, to profit; impers. to delight.*

**Juxta**, prep. *near, hard by.*

## K.

**Kālendæ**, or Cālendæ, ārum, f. pl. 1, *the calends of the month; i. e. the first day.*

## L.

**Lābor** and -os, ōris, m. 3, *labour.*

**Labōro**, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. and n. a conj. *to work, to labour.*

**Lacedæmonius**, a, um, adj. *belonging to Lacedæmon, Lacedæmonian.*

**Lācer**, ēra, ērum, adj. *torn, rent.*

**Lācus**, ūs, m. 4, *a lake.*

**Lætus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issīmus) *glad, joyful.*

**Lāniger**, ēra, ērum, adj. *bearing wool.*

**Laodicea**, æ, f. 1, *Laodicea.*

**Lāpis**, īdis, m. 3, *a stone.*

**Latīnus**, i, m. 2, *an Italian king, from whom the people were called Latins.*

**Latro**, ōnis, m. 3, *a robber.*

**Latro**, āre, āvi, ātum, v. n. and a. a conj. *to bark, to bark at.*

**Laudo**, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. *to praise.*

**Lauder**, āri, ātus, pass. *to be praised.*

**Lavinia**, æ, f. 1, *the daughter of King Latinus; also the city called after her.*

**Lectio**, ōnis, f. 3, *a lesson, a reading.*

**Legatus**, i. m. 2, *a lieutenant, an ambassador.*

**Lēgio**, ōnis, f. 3, *a legion.*

**Lēgo**, legēre, lēgi, lectum, v. a. stem conj. *to read, to choose.*

**Lēgor**, lēgi, lectus, pass. *to be read.*

**Lēnis**, e, adj. (ior, isaīmus) *gentle, mild.*

**Lente**, adv. *slowly, leisurely.*

**Leo**, ōnis, m. 3, *a lion.*

**Lēthālis**, e, adj. *fatal, deadly.*

**Lēvis**, e, adj. *light.*

**Lex**, lēgis, f. 3, *a law.*

**Liber**, bri, m. 2, *a book.*

**Libēralis**, e, adj. *liberal.*

**Libēro**, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. *to free, to liberate.*

**Libēror**, āri, ātus, pass. *to be freed.*

**Licet**, ebat, v. impers. *it is lawful.*

**Limpidus**, a, um, adj. *clear.*

**Litēra**, or littēra, æ, f. 1, *a letter; pl. literæ, letters, the sciences, an epistle.*

**Lōcus**, i, m. in sing. m. and n. in pl. 2, *a place.*

**Londinum**, i, n. 2, *London, the metropolis of Eng-land.*

**Longus**, a, um, adj. *long, last- ing.*

**Lōquor**, quā, quātus, or cōtus, v. dep. stem conj. *to speak.*

**Lubido**, inis, f. 3, *lust, de- sire.*

**Luceo**, cēre, xi, (sup. want- ing) v. n. e conj. *to shine.*

**Luctus**, m. 4, *grief.*

**Ludo**, dōre, si, sum, v. a. stem conj. *to play.*

**Luna**, æ, f. 1, *the moon.*

**Lūpus**, i, m. 2, *a wolf.*

## M.

**Macēdo**, ōnis, m. 3, *a Mace- donian.*

**Macedonia**, æ, f. 1, *a fertile country to the north of Greece.*

**Māgister**, tri, m. 2, *a master.*

**Magnus**, a, um, adj. (māior, maxīmus) *great.*

**Māle**, adv. (pejus, pessīme) *badly.*

**Mālo**, malle, malui, v. irr. *to prefer, to be more willing.*

**Mālus**, a, um, adj. (pēior, pessīmus) *bad.*

**Maneo**, ēre, si, sum, v. n. e conj. *to remain.*

**Mānus**, ūs, f. 4, *the hand.*

**Marcellus**, i, m. 2, *a Roman consul.*

**Marcus**, i, m. 2, *a prænomen among the Romans.*

**Mare**, is, n. 3, *the sea.*

**Martius**, i, m. 2, *Ancus Mar- tius, the fourth King of Rome.*

**Māter**, tris, f. 3, *a mother, a matron.*



- Matūrus**, a, um, adj. (ior, rīmus and issīmus) *ripe*.  
**Medius**, a, um, adj. *middle*.  
**Mel**, lis, n. 3, *honey*.  
**Memīni**, v. def. pret. *I remember, or have remembered*.  
**Memor**, ōris, adj. *mindful*.  
**Mens**, tis, f. 3, *the mind*.  
**Mensis**, is, m. 3, *a month*.  
**Mercūrius**, i, m. 2, *the messenger of the gods*.  
**Metellus**, i, m. 2, *the surname of an illustrious family at Rome*.  
**Mēto**, metēre, messui, messum, v. a. stem conj. *to reap*.  
**Mētus**, ūs, m. 4, *fear*.  
**Meus**, a, um, pro. *my, mine*.  
**Miles**, itis, c. 3, *a soldier*.  
**Mille**, n. 3, (sing. ind.; pl. millia, um) *a thousand*; mille, adj. ind.  
**Minīme**, adv. (sup. of parum) *least, in nowise, by no means*.  
**Minister**, tri, m. 2, *a servant*.  
**Mīnor**, āri, ātus, v. dep. a conj. *to threaten*.  
**Mirābilis**, e, adj. *wonderful*.  
**Miser**, ēra, ērum, adj. *wretched*.  
**Miserābilis**, e, adj. *miserable, piteous*.  
**Misēreor**, ēri, tus and itus, v. dep. e conj. *to pity*; misēret, impers.  
**Mītis**, e adj. (ior, issīmus) *weak*.  
**Mitto**, mittēre, mīsi, missum, v. a. stem conj. *to send, to throw*.  
**Mittor**, mitti, missus, pass. *to be sent*.  
**Mollio**, īre, īvi, itum, v. a. i conj. *to soften*.  
**Mollior**, īri, itus, pass. *to be softened*.  
**Mōneo**, ēre, ui, itum, v. a. e conj. *to admonish, to advise*.  
**Mōneor**, ēri, itus, pass. *to be admonished*.  
**Mons**, tis, m. 3, *a mountain*.  
**Monstrum**, i, n. 2, *a monster*.  
**Monumentum**, i, n. 2, *a monument*.  
**Morbus**, i, m. 2, *a disease*.  
**Mōrior**, mōri, and morīri, mortuus, v. dep. stem and i conj. *to die*.  
**Mors**, tis, f. 3, *death*.  
**Mortālis**, e, adj. *mortal*.  
**Mortuus**, a, um, part. and adj. *having died, dead*.  
**Mos**, mōris, m. 3, *a custom, habit*.  
**Mox**, adv. *soon, by and by*.  
**Mūgio**, īre, īvi, itum, v. n. i conj. *to low, to bellow*.  
**Mulceo**, cēre, si, sum, and -ctum, v. a. e conj. *to stroke, to soothe*.  
**Mulceor**, cēri, pass. *to be soothed*.  
**Mulier**, ēris, f. 3, *a woman*.  
**Multo**, adv. *much, by far*.  
**Multus**, a, um, adj. (plus, plurimus) *much*.  
**Mummius**, i, m. 2, *a Roman consul who took Corinth*.

**Mundus**, i, m. 2, *the world*.  
**Mūnio**, īre, īvi, ītum, v. a.  
 i conj. *to fortify*.  
**Mūnior**, īri, ītus, pass. *to be fortified*.  
**Murus**, i, m. 2, *a wall*.  
**Mus**, mūris, m. 3, *a mouse*.  
**Mūsa**, æ, f. 1, *a muse, a song*.  
**Mūsīcus**, i, m. 2, *a musician*.

## N.

**Narratio**, ōnis, f. 3, *a narration, a story*.  
**Narro**, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. *to tell, to relate*.  
**Narror**, āri, ātus, pass. *to be told*.  
**Natu**, abl. 4, *by birth*.  
**Natūra**, æ, f. 1, *nature*.  
**Naufragium**, i, n. 2, *a shipwreck*.  
**Nāvis**, is, f. 3, *a ship*.  
**Ne**, adv. and conj. *not, lest*.  
**Negligo**, igēre, exi, ectum, v. a. stem conj. *to neglect*.  
**Negligor**, īgi, ectus, pass. *to be neglected*.  
**Nēgo**, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. *to deny, to refuse*.  
**Nēgor**, āri, ātus, pass. *to be denied*.  
**Nēgōtium**, i, n. 2, *a thing, business*.  
**Nēmo**, īnis, c. 3, *no one*.  
**Nēmus**, ōris, n. 3, *a grove*.  
**Nēpos**, ōtis, m. 3, *a grandson*.  
**Neque**, conj. *neither, nor*.  
**Nequeo**, īre, īvi, ītum, v. n.

irr. (fr. ne and queo) *I cannot*.  
**Nescio**, īre, īvi, ītum, v. n. i conj. (fr. ne and scio) *to be ignorant of*.  
**Neuter**, tra, trum, adj. pro. *neither of the two*.  
**Nicomēdes**, is, m. 3, *a king of Bithynia*.  
**Nidifico**, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. *to build a nest*.  
**Nīger**, gra, grum, adj. *black*.  
**No**, nāre, nāvi, nātum, v. n. a conj. *to swim*.  
**Nōcens**, tis, adj. (ior, issīmus, *hurtful, injurious*.  
**Nōlo**, nolle, nōlui, v. n. irr. *to be unwilling*.  
**Nōmen**, īnis, n. 3, *a name*.  
**Nōmīno**, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. *to name, to nominate*.  
**Nōmīnor**, āri, ātus, pass. *to be named*.  
**Non**, adv. *not*.  
**Nosco**, noscēre, nōvi, nōtum, v. a. stem conj. *to know*.  
**Noscor**, nosei, nōtus, pass. *to be known*.  
**Noster**, tra, trum, pro. *our, ours*.  
**Nōvus**, a, um, adj. (comp. not used, sup.-issīmus) *new, recent*.  
**Nox**, tis, f. 3, *night*.  
**Nūbes**, is, f. 3, *a cloud*.  
**Nullus**, a, um, gen. ius, adj. pro. *no one, no*.  
**Numa**, æ, m. 1, (Pompilius) *the successor of Romulus*.

**Numĕre, ěre, āvi, ātum, v. a.**  
a conj. *to count, to number.*

**Nuntio, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a**  
conj. *to announce.*

**Nuntior, āri, ātus, pass. to be**  
*announced.*

**Nuntius, i, m. 2, a messenger.**

**Nutrio, ĩre, ĩvi, ĩtum, v. a. i**  
conj. *to nourish.*

**Nutrior, ĩri, ĩtus, pass. to be**  
*nourished.*

**Nŭtus, ŭa, m. 4, a nod.**

## O.

**O! int. O! ah!**

**Ob, prep. for, on account of,**  
*against.*

**Obĕdio, ĩre, ĩvi, ĩtum, v. n. i**  
conj. *to obey.*

**Obliviscor, lĭvisci, lĭtus, v.**  
dep. stem conj. *to forget.*

**Obŕĕquium, i, n. 2, complai-**  
*sance, kindness, obedience.*

**Obses, ĩdis, c. 3, a hostage.**

**Obsĭdio, ōnis, f. 3, a siege, a**  
*blockade.*

**Obtĭneo, tĭnĕre, tĭnui, tentum,**  
v. a. e conj. (fr. ob and te-  
neo) *to get, to obtain, to re-*  
*tain.*

**Obtĭneor, tĭnĕri, tentus, pass.**  
*to be obtained.*

**Oceānus, i, m. 2, the ocean.**

**Octāvus, a, um, ord. num. adj.**  
*eightth.*

**Octodĕcim, card. num. adj.**  
*eighteen.*

**Ocŭlus, i, m. 2, an eye.**

**Offendo, dĕre, di, sum, v. a.**

stem conj. (fr. ob and fen-  
do, not used) *to strike*  
*against, to offend.*

**Officiam, i, n. 2. duty, office,**  
*obligation.*

**Olim, adv. sometimes, for-**  
*merly, hereafter.*

**Omnis, e, adj. every, all.**

**Onĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a**  
conj. *to load.*

**Onĕror, āri, ātus, pass. to be**  
*loaded.*

**Opĕra, æ, f. 1, labour, pains.**

**Opĭnio, ōnis, f. 3, belief, opin-**  
*ion.*

**Oportet, ebat, v. impers. it**  
*behooves.*

**Oppĭdum, i, n. 2, a town, a**  
*borough.*

**Optĭmus, see bonus.**

**Opus, ĕris, n. 3, a work, labour.**

**Opus, ind. need, occasion.**

**Orātio, ōnis, f. 3, an oration.**

**Orātor, ōris, m. 3, an orator.**

**Orior, ori et orĭri, ortus, v.**  
dep. stem and i conj. *to*  
*arise.*

**Ornamentum, i, n. 2, an or-**  
*nement.*

**Oro, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a**  
conj. *to beg, to entreat.*

**Ortus, a, um, part. risen,**  
*sprung, or descended from.*

**Ovis, is, f. 3, a sheep.**

**Ovum, i, n. 2, an egg.**

## P.

**Pabŭlum, i, n. 2, fodder.**

**Pāgus, i, m. 2, a canton, a**  
*district.*

- Pālam**, prep. *with the knowledge of.*  
**Palleo**, ēre, ui, v. n. e conj. *to be pale.*  
**Pallidus**, a, um, adj. *pale, wan.*  
**Pango**, pangēre, panxi et pepīgi, pactum, v. a. stem conj. *to strike, to fix, to agree upon.*  
**Parens**, tis, c. 3, *a parent.*  
**Pāreo**, ēre, ui, itum, v. n. e conj. *to obey.*  
**Pārio**, parēre, pēpēri, partum et paritum, v. a. stem conj. *to bear, to produce.*  
**Pārior**, pāri, partus, et parītus, pass. *to be brought forth.*  
**Pārisii**, ōrum, m. 2, pl. *the inhabitants of Lutetia, Lutetia, now Paris.*  
**Pāro**, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. *to prepare.*  
**Paror**, āri, ātus, pass. *to be prepared.*  
**Pars**, tis, f. 3, *a part.*  
**Parvus**, a, um, adj. (mīnor, minīmus) *small, little.*  
**Passus**, ūs, m. 4, *a pace; mille passuum, a mile.*  
**Pāter**, tris, m. 3, *a father.*  
**Pāterfāmīlias**, pātrisfāmīlias, m. 3, *a master of a family.*  
**Patria**, æ, f. 1, *country, birth-place.*  
**Pauci**, æ, a, adj. pl. *few.*  
**Pauper**, ēr, is, adj. *poor.*  
**Pax**, pācis, f. 3, *peace.*  
**Peccatum**, i, n. 2, *a fault, an offence, a sin.*  
**Pecco**, āre, āvi, ātum, v. n. a conj. *to sin.*  
**Pectus**, ōris, n. 3, *the breast.*  
**Pēcūnia**, æ, f. 1, *money.*  
**Pendo**, pendēre, pēpendi, v. a. stem conj. *to weigh, to rate, or value.*  
**Penētro**, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. *to penetrate, to enter.*  
**Per**, prep. *by, through.*  
**Perāgo**, agēre, ēgi, actum, v. a. stem conj. (fr. per and ago) *to perfect, to finish.*  
**Perdo**, dēre, didi, ditum, v. a. stem conj. (fr. per and do) *to lose, to destroy.*  
**Pērennis**, e, adj. (ior, issīmus) *lasting, perennial.*  
**Perfectus**, a, um, part. *finished.*  
**Pēricūlum**, i, n. 2, *danger.*  
**Pernīcies**, ēi, f. 5, *destruction.*  
**Perniciōsus**, a, um, adj. *hurtful.*  
**Perpetuus**, a, um, adj. *perpetual.*  
**Persa**, æ, m. 1, *a Persian.*  
**Pertineo**, tīnēre, tinui, tentum, v. a. e conj. *to pertain.*  
**Pes**, pēdis, m. 3, *a foot.*  
**Pēto**, ēre, īvi, and ii, itum, v. a. stem conj. *to ask, to request, to seek.*  
**Pētor**, i, itus, pass. *to be sought.*  
**Petra**, æ, f. 1, *a rock.*  
**Petrus**, i, m. 2, *Peter.*  
**Philippus**, i, m. 2, *the father of Alexander the Great.*

- Philosophia**, æ, f. 1, *philosophy*.  
**Philosophus**, i, m. 2, *a philosopher*.  
**Phoenix**, icis, m. 3, *a Phœnician*.  
**Pietas**, âtis, f. 3, *piety*.  
**Pius**, a, um, adj. *pious, dutiful*.  
**Plenus**, a, um, adj. *full*.  
**Plerumque**, adv. *for the most part, sometimes*.  
**Plus**, pluris (comp. of multus), *more*.  
**Pœnitet**, v. imper. *it repents*.  
**Pœta**, æ, m. 1, *a poet*.  
**Pompilius**, i, m. 2, *Numa Pompilius, the second king of Rome*.  
**Pomum**, i, n. 3, *an apple*.  
**Pons**, tis, m. 3, *a bridge*.  
**Pontus**, i, m. 2, *a sea, the deep*.  
**Populus**, i, m. 2, *the people, a nation*.  
**Porta**, æ, f. 1, *a gate*.  
**Porticus**, ūs, f. 4, *a gallery*.  
**Portus**, ūs, m. 4, *a harbour*.  
**Posco**, poscere, pōposci (sup. not used), v. a. stem conj. *to demand*.  
**Possum**, posse, potui, v. n. irr. *to be able*.  
**Post**, prep. *after*; adv. *afterward*.  
**Postea**, adv. *afterward*.  
**Potentia**, æ, f. 1, *power*.  
**Potestas**, âtis, f. 3, *power*.  
**Præceptor**, ōris, m. 3, *a preceptor*.  
**Præcipito**, âre, âvi, âtum, v. a. a conj. *to precipitate*.  
**Præcipitor**, âri, âtus, pass. *to be precipitated*.  
**Præco**, ōnis, m. 3, *a herald*.  
**Præditus**, a, um, adj. *endued with*.  
**Præficio**, fîcere, fêci, fectum, v. a. stem conj. (fr. præ and facio) *to set over*.  
**Premium**, i, n. 2, *a reward*.  
**Præsentia**, æ, f. 1, *presence, present time*.  
**Præsêpe**, is, n. 3, *a crib*.  
**Præsidium**, i, 2. n. *a garrison*.  
**Præstans**, tis, adj. (ior, issîmus) *excellent*.  
**Præsum**, esse, fui, v. n. irr. (fr. præ and sum), *to be over, to command*.  
**Præter**, prep. *besides, except*.  
**Prandeo**, dère, di, sum, v. a. e conj. *to dine*.  
**Præcis**, -ci, -cem, -ce (nom. and voc. not used,) *a prayer, an entreaty*.  
**Priâmus**, i, m. 2, *Priam, King of Troy*.  
**Pridie**, adv. *the day before*.  
**Prîmo**, adv. *at first*.  
**Primus**, a, um, ord. num. adj. *first*.  
**Pro**, prep. *for, instead of, before*.  
**Prôbitas**, âtis, f. 3, *probity, goodness*.  
**Prôbus**, a, um, adj. *honest, virtuous, good*.  
**Prælium**, i, n. 2, *a battle*.  
**Prôfîciscor**, fîcisci, fectus, v. dep. stem conj. *to depart*.

Proh or prô, int. *oh! ah!*

Prohibeo, ēre, ui, itum, v. a.  
e conj. (fr. pro and habeo)  
*to prohibit, to hinder.*

Prohibeor, ēri, itus, pass. *to be hindered.*

Promptus, a, um, adj. *prompt.*

Propter, prep. *for, on account of.*

Prosper, ēra, ěrum, adj. *prosperous.*

Prosum, prodesse, profui, v.  
n. irr. (fr. pro and sum) *to do good, to profit.*

Prudens, tis, adj. (ior, issimus) *wise, prudent.*

Prudentia, æ, f. 1, *wisdom, prudence.*

Publicus, a, um, adj. *public.*

Pūdet, v. impers. *it shameth.*

Puella, æ, f. 1, *a damsel.*

Puer, ěri, m. 2, *a boy.*

Pueritia, æ, f. 1, *boyhood.*

Pugno, āre, āvi, ātum, v. n. a  
conj. *to fight.*

Pulcher, chra, chrum, adj.  
(chrīor, cherrimus) *fair, beautiful.*

Punio, ĩre, ĩvi, ĩtum, v. a. i  
conj. *to punish.*

Punior, ĩri, ĩtus, pass. *to be punished.*

Pyrāmus, ĩdis, f. 3, *a pyramid.*

## Q.

Quæso, v. def. *to beseech, to entreat.*

Quam, conj. *than*; adv. *how, as.*

Quantus, a, um, adj. *how great.*

Quartus, a, um, ord. num.  
adj. *fourth.*

Que, conj. *and, also.*

Qui, quæ, quod, pro. *who, which, what.*

Quidam, quædam, quoddam,  
and quiddam, pro. *a certain one.*

Quiētus, a, um, adj. *quiet, still.*

Quindĕcim, card. num. adj.  
*fifteen.*

Quis or qui, quæ, quod or  
quid, pro. *who?*

Quisque, quæque, quodque,  
and quidque, pro. *every one, whosoever, whatsoever.*

Quivis, quævis, quodvis, and  
quidvis, pro. *whosoever, whatsoever.*

Quotidie, adv. *daily.*

Quondam, adv. *formerly, once.*

## R.

Rābies, ěi, f. 5, *madness.*

Rapīna, æ, f. 1, *plunder.*

Rāro, adv. *rarely, seldom.*

Rātio, ōnis, f. 3, *reason, regard.*

Recordor, āri, ātus, v. dep. a  
conj. *to remember.*

Recte, adv. (ius, issime)  
*rightly.*

Redeo, ĩre, ĩvi, and ĩi, ĩtum, v.  
n. irr. (fr. re and eo), *to return.*

Rĕfert, v. impers. *it concerns.*

Rĕgālis, e, adj. *kingly, royal.*

Rĕgīna, æ, f. 1, *a queen.*

- Regio**, ōnis, f. 3, *a region, country.*
- Regnum**, i, n. 2, *a kingdom.*
- Rēgo**, gēre, xi, ctum, v. a. stem conj. *to rule.*
- Rēgor**, gi, ctus, pass, *to be ruled.*
- Regūlus**, i, m. 2, *a Roman general in the time of the Punic War.*
- Rēpello**, pellēre, pūli, pulsum, v. a. stem conj. (fr. re and pello) *to repel, to resist.*
- Repellor**, pelli, pulsus, pass. *to be repelled.*
- Rēpērio**, erīre, ēri, ertum, v. a. i conj. (fr. re and pario) *to find, to discover.*
- Repērior**, erīri, ertus, pass. *to be found.*
- Repugno**, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. *to oppose, to resist.*
- Res**, ēi, f. 5, *a thing, a subject.*
- Rescindo**, indēre, īdi, issum, v. a. stem conj. (fr. re and scindo) *to cut off, to cut or break down, to repeal.*
- Rescindor**, indi, issus, pass. *to be cut down.*
- Respublica**, reipublicæ, f. 1 and 5, *the commonwealth.*
- Retīneo**, inēre, inui, entum, v. a. e conj. (fr. re and teneo) *to hold back, to retain.*
- Retineor**, inēri, entus, pass. *to be retained.*
- Rēvēreor**, erēri, erītus, v. dep. e conj. *to reverence, to revere.*
- Revertor**, ti, sus, v. dep. stem conj. *to return.*
- Rex**, rēgis, m. 3, *a king.*
- Rhenus**, i, m. 2, *the Rhine.*
- Rixor**, āri, ātus, v. dep. a conj. *to quarrel.*
- Roma**, æ, f. 1, *Rome.*
- Romānus**, a, um, adj. *belonging to Rome; sub. a Roman.*
- Romūlus**, i, m. 2, *the first King of Rome.*
- Rōsa**, æ, f. 1, *a rose.*
- Rūber**, bra, brum, adj. *red.*
- Rūgio**, īre, īvi, ītum, v. n. i conj. *to roar.*
- Ruo**, ēre, i, ītum, v. n. stem conj. *to rush, to fall.*
- Rūpes**, is, f. 3, *a rock.*
- Rus**, rūris, n. 3, *the country.*
- S.
- Sācer**, cra, crum, adj. *sacred.*
- Sævio**, īre, īvi, and ii, ītum, v. n. i conj. *to rage.*
- Sævus**, a, um, adj. *cruel.*
- Sāgax**, ācis, adj. *sagacious.*
- Sagitta**, æ, f. 1, *an arrow.*
- Salūber** and -bris, bre, adj. (brior, berrimus) *wholesome, healthy.*
- Sālus**, ūtis, f. 3, *health, safety.*
- Salve**, v. def. *hail, adieu.*
- Salvus**, a, um, ad. *safe.*
- Sanctus**, a, um, adj. *holy, sacred.*
- Sānies**, ēi, f. 5, *gore.*
- Sapiens**, tis, adj. *wise.*
- Sapientia**, æ, f. 1, *wisdom.*

**Sapio**, ěre, ui, (sup. wanting)  
v. n. stem conj. *to be wise.*

**Satāgo**, agĕre, ěgi, v. n. stem  
conj. *to have enough to do.*

**Satis**, adv. *enough, suffi-*  
*ciently.*

**Saturnus**, i, m. 2, *Saturn, son*  
*of Caelus and Terra.*

**Scamnum**, i, n. 2, *a bench.*

**Schōla**, æ, f. 1, *a school.*

**Scio**, ĩre, ĩvi, ĩtum, v. a. i  
conj. *to know.*

**Scipio**, ōnis, m. 3, *a distin-*  
*guished family at Rome.*

**Scribo**, bĕre, psi, ptum, v. a  
stem conj. *to write.*

**Scribor**, bi, ptus, pass. *to be*  
*written.*

**Sed**, conjc. *but.*

**Sēdes**, is, f. 3, *a seat.*

**Sēdīle**, is, n. 3, *a seat.*

**Sēdūlus**, a, um, adj. *diligent.*

**Sēmīta**, æ, f. 1, *a way, a path.*

**Semper**, adv. *always.*

**Sempiternus**, a, um, adj. *ever-*  
*lasting.*

**Sēnex**, is et ĩcis, c. 3, *an old*  
*man or woman*; adj. *old.*

**Sententia**, æ, f. 1, *an opinion.*

**Sentio**, ũre, si, sum, v. a. i  
i conj. *to feel, to perceive,*  
*to think.*

**Sēpes**, is, f. 3, *a hedge.*

**Septem**, card. num. adj. *seven.*

**Septimū**, a, um, ord. num.  
adj. *seventh.*

**Sēquor**, qui, quūtus or cūtus,  
v. dep. stem conj. *to follow.*

**Sērēnus**, a, um, adj. *clear,*  
*fair, serene.*

**Sēries**, ěi, f. 5, *a series, an*  
*order.*

**Sermo**, ōnis, m. 3, *a speech.*

**Sĕro**, serĕre, sĕvi, sātum, v. a.  
stem conj. *to sow, to plant.*

**Sĕror**, sĕri, sātus, pass. *to be*  
*sown.*

**Serpens**, tis, c. 3, *a serpent.*

**Servīlis**, e, adj. *slavish, ser-*  
*vile.*

**Servio**, ĩre, ĩvi, ĩtum, v. a. and  
n. i conj. *to serve, to be a*  
*slave.*

**Servior**, ĩri, pass. *to be served.*

**Servītus**, ũtus, f. 3, *servitude,*  
*slavery.*

**Servūs**, i, m. 2, *a slave.*

**Sex**, card. num. adj. *six.*

**Sextus**, a, um, ord. num. adj.  
*sixth.*

**Si**, conjc. *if.*

**Sicilia**, æ, f. 1, *an island in*  
*the Mediterranean.*

**Sĭdo**, sĭdĕre, sĕdi, and sĭdi,  
sessum, v. n. stem conj. *to*  
*perch or light, to sit.*

**Sĭlens**, tis, part. and adj. *keep-*  
*ing silence, silent.*

**Simīlis**, e, adj. *like.*

**Sĭne**, prep. *without.*

**Singūli**, distrib. num. adj. *one*  
*by one.*

**Sive**, conjc. *or, whether.*

**Sōcer**, ěri, m. 2, *a father-in-*  
*law.*

**Sol**, sōlis, m. 3, *the sun.*

**Sōlium**, i, n. 2, *a throne.*

**Specto**, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. ā  
conj. *to see, to behold, to*  
*regard.*

**Spĕro**, āre, āvi, ātum, v. n. a  
conj. *to hope.*

**Spes**, ěi, f. 5, *hope.*

**Spōlium**, i, n. 2, *booty, spoils.*



Spondeo, spondere, spōpondi,  
sponsum, v. a. e conj. *to*  
*promise, to engage.*

Stella, æ, f. 1, *a star.*

Stōla, æ, f. 1, *a robe, a gown.*

Studeo, ēre, ui, (sup. not used)  
v. n. e conj. *to study, to*  
*favour.*

Studiōsus, a, um, adj. *studi-*  
*ous.*

Stultus, a, um, adj. *foolish,*  
*simple.*

Stūpidus, a, um, adj. *stupid,*  
*dull.*

Sub, prep. *under, near to.*

Sublimis, e, adj. *lofty, grand.*

Subter, prep. *under, beneath.*

Sui, gen. (nom. wanting) pro.  
*of himself, of herself, of it-*  
*self.*

Sum, esse, fui, v. n. irr. *to be,*  
*to exist.*

Summus, a, um, adj. (supērus,  
supērior, suprēmus, or sum-  
mus) *the highest, greatest.*

Super, prep. *above, upon.*

Superbia, æ, f. 1, *pride.*

Supervenio, venire, vēni, ven-  
tum, v. n. and a. i conj. (fr.  
super and venio) *to come,*  
*to come upon.*

Sepplex, icis, adj. *suppliant.*

Supplicium, i, n. 2, *punish-*  
*ment.*

Supra, prep. *above.*

Suprēmus, see *summus.*

Surdus, a, um, adj. *deaf,*  
*senseless, insensible.*

Surgo, gēre, rexi, rectum, v.  
n. stem conj. *to rise.*

Sus, suis, c. 3, *swine, a hog.*

Suspicio, ōnis, f. 3, *suspicion.*

Suus, a, um, pro. *his, her,*  
*its, their.*

Sylvius, i, m. 2, *Romulus*  
*Sylvius, a King of Alba.*

Syria, æ, f. 1, *a country of*  
*Asia.*

## T.

Tāceo, ēre, ui, itum, v. n. e  
conj. *to be silent.*

Tacitus, a, um, adj. *silent.*

Tædet, v. impers. *it irks, it*  
*wearies.*

Talentum, i, n. 2, *a talent.*

Tango, tangere, tetigi, tactum,  
v. a. stem conj. *to touch.*

Tantum, adv. *only.*

Taurus, i, m. 2, *a bull.*

Tectum, i, n. 2, *a roof, a*  
*house.*

Tēgo, gēre, xi, ctum, v. a.  
stem conj. *to cover, to de-*  
*fend.*

Tegor, gi, ctus, pass. *to be*  
*covered, to be protected.*

Tēlum, i, n. 2, *a weapon, a*  
*dart.*

Tēmēre, adv. *rashly.*

Templum, i, n. 2, *a temple.*

Tempus, ōris, n. 3, *time, op-*  
*portunity, season, the tem-*  
*ple of the head.*

Tēnēbræ, ārum, f. 1, pl. *dark-*  
*ness.*

Tēneo, ēre, ui, tum, v. a. e  
conj. *to hold, to have, to*  
*possess.*

Tēneor, ēri, tus, pass. *to be*  
*held.*

Tēner, ēra, ērum, adj. *tender.*

Tento, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a  
conj. *to try.*

Tenuſ, prep. *up to*.  
 Ter, num. adv. *thrice*.  
 Terra, æ, f. 1, *the earth, land*.  
 Terreo, ěre, ui, ĩtum, v. a. e conj. *to terrify, to frighten*.  
 Terreor, ěri, ĩtus, pass. *to be terrified*.  
 Terreſtris, e, adj. *earthly*.  
 Tertiuſ, a, um, ord. num. adj. *third*.  
 Tiāras, æ, m. 1, *a turban*.  
 Timor, ōriſ, m. 3, *fear*.  
 Tondeo, tonděre, tōtondi, tonſum, v. a. e conj. *to shave*.  
 Tondeor, děri, ſuſ, pass. *to be shaved*.  
 Tōtuſ, a, um, adj. *whole, entire*.  
 Trans, prep. *over, beyond*.  
 Tranſeo, ĩre, ĩvi, ĩtum, v. n. irr. *to cross, to go over*.  
 Treſ, tria, card. num. adj. *three*.  
 Tribuo, uěre, ui, ũtum, v. a. ſtem conj. *to attribute, to give*.  
 Triginta, card. num. adj. *thirty*.  
 Triplex, ĩciſ, adj. *triple, three-fold*.  
 Tristiſ, e, adj. *sad*.  
 Triumphuſ, i, n. 2, *a triumph*.  
 Tu, tui, pro. *thou*.  
 Tulluſ, i, m. 2, *the name of two Roman kingſ*.  
 Tum, adv. *then*.  
 Tūmĭduſ, a, um, adj. *swollen, lofty*.  
 Turpiſ, e, adj. (ior, iſſimūſ) *base*.

Tuuſ, a, um, pro. *thy, thine*.  
 Tyrannuſ, i, m. 2, *a tyrant*.

## U.

Ubĭque, adv. *everywhere*.  
 Ulciſcor, ciſci, tuſ, v. dep. ſtem conj. *to revenge*.  
 Ulĭmuſ, a, um, adj. (poſitive wanting, comp. ulĕrior, ſup. ulĭmuſ) *the laſt*.  
 Ultra, prep. *beyond*.  
 Umbra, æ, f. 1, *a ſhade*.  
 Unda, æ, f. 1, *a wave*.  
 Undique, adv. *on all ſideſ*.  
 Unuſ, a, um, card. num. adj. *one*.  
 Urbuſ, urbiſ, f. 3, *a city*.  
 Uruſ, i, m. 2, *a bear*.  
 Uſuſ, ũſ, m. 4, *uſe, profit, need*.  
 Ut, conj. *that, in order that, aſ*.  
 Uter, tra, trum, adj: pro. *which of the two*.  
 Uterque, trāque, trumque, adj. pro. *each, both*.  
 Utiliſ, e, adj. *uſeful, profitable*.  
 Uĭnam, adv. *O that, would that*.  
 Utor, uti, uſuſ, v. dep. ſtem. conj. *to uſe*.

## V.

Væ, int. *alas! wo!*  
 Vāguſ, a, um, adj. *wandering*.  
 Valeo, ěre, ui (ſup. wanting), v. n. e conj. *to be well, to be ſtrong, to avail*.  
 Valĭduſ, a, um, adj. *ſtrong, mighty*.

Vel, conj. *or, even; vel...  
vel, either...or.*

Vēlo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a  
conj. *to cover, to veil.*

Vēlor, āri, ātus, pass. *to be  
veiled.*

Vēnio, vēnīre, vēni, ventum,  
v. n. i conj. *to come.*

Vēnor, āri, ātus, v. dep. a  
conj. *to hunt.*

Ventus, i, m. 2, *a wind.*

Verber, ēris, n. 3, *a blow.*

Verbum, i, n. 2, *a word.*

Vērītas, ātis, f. 3, *truth.*

Vēru, n. 4 (ind. in sing), *a  
spit.*

Vērus, a, um, adj. *true.*

Vesper, ēri, m. 2, *the even-  
ing.*

Vester, tra, trum, pro. *your,  
yours.*

Vestigium, i, n. 2, *a footstep,  
a vestige.*

Vestio, īre, īvi, ītum, v. a. i  
conj. *to clothe.*

Vestior, īri, ītus, pass. *to be  
clothed.*

Via, æ, f. 1, *a way.*

Viciā, gen. (nom. not used) f,  
3, *a hap, a change, an occa-  
sion.*

Victōria, æ, f. 1, *a victory.*

Video, vidēre, vīdi, vīsum, v.  
a. e conj. *to see, to behold.*

Videor, vidēri, vīsus, pass. *to  
be seen.*

Viginti, card. num. adj. *twenty.*

Vinco, vincēre, vīci, victum,  
v. a. stem conj. *to conquer.*

Vincor, vinci, victus, pass. *to  
be conquered.*

Vinculum, i, n. 2, *a chain.*

Vinum, i, n. 2, *wine.*

Vīr, vīri, m. 2, *a man.*

Virgilius, i, m. 2, *Virgil, the  
prince of Latin poets.*

Vīrīdis, e, adj. *green.*

Virtus, ūtis, f. 3, *virtue, power;  
valour.*

Vis, vis, f. 3, *force, strength,  
power; pl. vīres.*

Vīta, æ, f. 1, *life.*

Vīto, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a  
conj. *to shun.*

Vītor, āri, ātus, pass. *to be  
shunned.*

Vitupēro, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a  
conj. *to censure, to blame.*

Vitupēror, āri, ātus, pass. *to  
be blamed.*

Vīvo, vivēre, vīxi, victum, v.  
n. stem conj. *to live.*

Vōco, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a  
conj. *to call, to name.*

Vōcor, āri, ātus, pass. *to be  
called.*

Vōlo, velle, vōlui, v. n. irr.  
*to be willing.*

Voluptas, atis, f. 3, *pleasure.*

Vox, vōcis, f. 3, *the voice.*

Vulgus, i, m. or n. 2, *the peo-  
ple, the populace.*

Vulnēro, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a.  
a conj. *to wound.*

Vulnēror, āri, ātus, pass. *to  
be wounded.*

Vultus, ūs, m. 4, *the counte-  
nance.*

## X.

Xerxes, is, m. 3, *a King of  
Persia.*





